

# THE ATHENÆUM

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### NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

All Works of Painting, Sculpture, or Architecture, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 8th, or by Six o'clock in the evening of TUESDAY, the 9th of APRIL next, after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

All Works of Painting, Sculpture or Architecture, described as the joint performance of several Artists, the first mentioned in the description will alone be entitled to a ticket of admission to the Exhibition.

The other Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

HENRY HOWARD, R.A., Sec.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition; but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss; nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package which may be forwarded by carriers. Pictures and Drawings will be received on the South side of the building, and Sculpture on the North.

The prices of Works to be disposed of, may be communicated to the Secretary.

## ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the Relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows and Orphans. Instituted 1814. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1815. Under the immediate protection of Her Most Excellent Majesty THE QUEEN.

Patron—His Royal Highness THE DUCKE OF GLoucester, K.G. The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers are respectfully informed that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant.

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Treasurer—Claude A. Ward, Esq. The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of that branch of the Institution called the BENEVOLENT FUND, will be held at Freemasons' Tavern on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant. The hour will be taken at Two o'clock precisely.

JOHN MARTIN, Secretary. The ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th instant.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount PALMERSTON in the chair. The HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Exhibitions of Flowers and Fruit, in the Society's Garden, in the ensuing season, will take place on the following Saturdays, viz. May 15, June 15, and July 15. In addition to the regulations already announced, it has been resolved that the Judges be instructed, in making their awards, to take into consideration, whether the plants to be judged have been exhibited in the open air, or in the conservatory.

Information concerning these Exhibitions can be obtained upon application at 21, Regent-street.

## ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

PRIZE ESSAYS.—A PRIZE of £5 has been offered by the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S., for the best Essay on the Natural History, Habits, and Peculiar Properties of the VESICATORY INSECTS, with reference chiefly to their utility, as mounted on the species of insects employed in Vaccines, their relative value in respect to the quantity of CATERPILLARS they contain, and notices of the Monographs and other works in which their properties are described.

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## REVIEWS

*A Report of an Exploration of the Country lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains.* By Lieut. J. C. Fremont. Washington, 1843: printed by order of the United States Senate.

THE government of the United States did well when, in furtherance of the resolution to survey the road across the great Western Prairies, and the Rocky Mountains to the Oregon territory, it selected Lieut. Fremont for the execution of that work. We have rarely met with a production so perfect in its kind as the unpretending pamphlet containing his report. The narrative, clear, full, and lively, occupies only 76 pages, to which are appended about 130 pages filled with the results of botanical researches, of astronomical and meteorological observations. What a contrast does this present to the voluminous emptiness, and concealed rhodomontade so often brought forth by our costly expeditions? The country gone over by Lieut. Fremont is certainly not the most interesting in the world, nor is it quite new. Yet he is evidently not the man to travel 2000 miles without observing much which is worthy of being recorded, or to write a page likely to prove tedious in the reading. His points of view are so well chosen, his delineation has so much truth and spirit, and his general remarks are so accurate and comprehensive, that, under his guidance, we find the far-west prairies nearly as fresh and tempting as the most favoured Arcadian scenes, the hallowed groves of which were never trodden by the foot of squatting emigrant or fur trader.

Lieut. Fremont's orders were "to explore and report upon the country between the frontier of Missouri and the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, and in the line of the Kansas, and Great Platte rivers." He began his preparations at St. Louis on the Mississippi, where he collected twenty-one men, principally Creole and Canadian *royageurs*, who had grown familiar with prairie life in the service of the fur companies in the Indian country.

The expedition started from Chouteau's Station on the Kansas, on the 10th of March, 1843, and met with its first disaster four days later; when, in crossing this river during a temporary flood, the india-rubber boat was upset, two men narrowly escaped being drowned, much of the sugar and nearly all the coffee of the expedition were irrecoverably lost. The Canadians, well versed in the vicissitudes of prairie life, sagaciously hit at once on the cause of this misfortune—the expedition had set out on a Friday! This conclusion, whether just or not, they owed to what they called experience, and the inductive method. The following paragraph suggests at once the motive of the survey on which Lieut. Fremont was employed:—

"A party of emigrants to the Columbian river, under the charge of Dr. White, an agent of the government in Oregon Territory, were about three weeks in advance of us. They consisted of men, women, and children. There were sixty-four men, and sixteen or seventeen families. They had a considerable number of cattle, and were transporting their household furniture in large heavy waggons. I understood that there had been much sickness among them, and that they had lost several children."

The country travelled over was what is called a rolling plain, with boulders of red sandstone, often four or five tons in weight, lying on the heights. There was little vegetable life in exposed situations:—

"The road led along a high dry ridge; dark lines of timber indicated the heads of streams in the plains below, but there was no water near, and the day was very oppressive, with a hot wind and the thermometer

at 90°. Along our route the *amorphia* has been in very abundant but variable bloom; in some places, bending beneath the weight of purple clusters; in others, without a flower. It seems to love best the sunny slopes, with a dark soil and southern exposure. Everywhere the rose is met with, and reminds us of cultivated gardens and civilization. It is scattered over the prairies in small bosquets, and when glittering in the dew, and waving in the pleasant breeze of the early morning, is the most beautiful of the prairie flowers. The *artemisia*, absinth, or prairie sage, as it is variously called, is increasing in size, and glitters like silver, as the southern breeze turns up its leaves to the sun. All these plants have their insect inhabitants, variously coloured; taking generally the hue of the flower on which they live. The *artemisia* has its small fly accompanying it through every change of elevation and latitude; and wherever I have seen the *Asclepias tuberosa*, I have always remarked too on the flower, a large butterfly, so nearly resembling it in colour as to be distinguished at a little distance only by the motion of its wings."

The groves of willow, cotton-wood, and oak, on the Little Blue river, were found to be tenanted by turkeys in great numbers. Hills of sand, forty or sixty feet in height, marked the course of the Nebraska or Platte river, the valley of which is here about 2000 feet above the sea. This river, though above a mile wide below its forks, is yet not available for navigation. A party of wild looking strangers here made their appearance; alarm seized our surveyor's camp; every man leaped on his horse, rifle in hand, and yelling with excitement, galloped towards the new comers. These however proved to be, not fierce Pawnees, but a party of unfortunate fur traders, whose patience and provisions had been exhausted in struggling with the shallows of the Nebraska. Two months before, they had left Laramie's fork, 300 miles higher up, in barges laden with the furs of the American Fur Company. Starting with the annual floods, and drawing but nine inches water, they hoped to make a prosperous voyage to St. Louis. But they had not proceeded far when they found that the sand banks of the Platte (the Indian name of which, Nebraska, means "shallow"), were impassable even with their moderate draught. After much toil, therefore, they resolved to bury (or in Canadian phrase, make a *cache* of) their furs, and to trudge on foot to St. Louis. In return for some provisions, they communicated the agreeable intelligence that the buffalo were not far off. Their information proved correct. Mr. Fremont says:—

"A few miles brought us into the midst of the buffalo, swarming in immense numbers over the plains, where they had scarcely left a blade of grass standing. Mr. Preuss, who was sketching at a little distance in the rear, had at first noted them as large groves of timber. In the sight of such a mass of life the traveller feels a strange emotion of grandeur. We had heard from a distance a dull and confused murmuring, and when we came in view of their dark masses, there was not one among us who did not feel his heart beat quicker. It was the early part of the day, when the herds are feeding; and everywhere they were in motion. Here and there a huge old bull was rolling in the grass, and clouds of dust rose in the air from various parts of the bands, each the scene of some obstinate fight. Indians and buffalo make the poetry and life of the prairie, and our camp was full of their exhilaration."

In plain terms, the camp was full of roast beef. "At any time of the night might be seen pieces of the most delicate and choicest meat, roasting on sticks round the fire, and the guard were never without company." The delights of buffalo-hunting are here described enthusiastically; and, indeed, what must not be the feelings of the equestrian sportsman in such a case, when even the horse, as we are informed, enjoys the chase? A large herd of buffalo, which had been drinking at the river, and now crossed

the plain slowly, grazing as they went, presented an irresistible temptation to our unsated and untired travellers. Lieut. Fremont, and two expert hunters mounted in pursuit of them; but were soon discovered, as was manifest from the tumult with which the herd hastened forward. The particulars of the chase shall be told in our author's words:—

"We started together at a hand-gallop, riding steadily abreast of each other, and here the interest of the chase became so engrossingly intense, that we were sensible of nothing else. We were now closing upon them rapidly, and the front of the mass was already in motion for the hills, and in a few seconds the movement had communicated itself to the whole herd. A crowd of bulls, as usual, brought up the rear, and every now and then some of them faced about and then dashed on after the band a short distance, and turned and looked again, as if more than half inclined to stand and fight. In a few minutes, however, during which we had been quickening our pace, the rout was universal, and we were going over the ground like a hurricane. When at about thirty yards' distance we gave the usual shout, the hunters' *pas de charge*, and broke into the herd. We entered at the side, the mass giving way in every direction in their heedless course. Many of the bulls, less active and less fleet than the cows, paying no attention to the ground, and occupied solely with the hunter, were precipitated to the earth with great force, rolling over and over with the violence of the shock, and hardly distinguishable in the dust. We separated on entering, each singling out his game. My horse was a trained hunter, famous in the West, under the name of Proveau, and with his eyes flashing, and the foam flying from his mouth, he sprang on after the cow like a tiger. In a few minutes he brought me alongside of her, and rising in the stirrups, I fired at the distance of a yard, the ball entering at the termination of the long hair, and passing near the heart. She fell headlong at the report of the gun, and checking my horse, I looked around for my companions. At a little distance, Kit was on the ground, engaged in tying his horse to the horns of a cow, which he was preparing to cut up. Among the scattered bands at some distance below, I caught a glimpse of Maxwell; and while I was looking, a light wreath of white smoke curled away from his gun, the report of which was inaudible from the distance. Nearer, and between me and the hills, towards which they were directing their course, was the body of the herd, and giving my horse the rein we dashed after them. A thick cloud of dust hung upon their rear, which filled my mouth and eyes, and nearly smothered me. In the midst of this I could see nothing, and the buffalo were not distinguishable until within thirty feet. They crowded together more densely still as I came upon them, and rushed along in such a compact body that I could not obtain an entrance—the horse almost leaping upon them. In a few minutes the mass divided to the right and left, the horns clattering with a noise heard above everything else, and my horse darted into the opening. Five or six bulls charged on us as we dashed along the line, but were left far behind, and singling out a cow, I gave her my fire, but struck too high. She gave a tremendous leap, and scoured on swifter than before. I reined up my horse, and the band swept on like a torrent, and left the place quiet and clear. Our chase had led us into dangerous ground. A prairie dog-village so thickly settled, that there were three or four holes in every twenty yards square, occupied the whole bottom for nearly two miles in length. Looking around, I saw only one of the hunters nearly out of sight, and the long dark line of our caravan crawling along, three or four miles distant."

From the extent of country covered with these wild herds, our author concludes that not fewer than 11,000 were at one time in view. The buffalo are attended by packs of wolves, which cut off stragglers and devour those that fall in the combats, which are frequent among the bulls. The following anecdote shall terminate our notice of these lower inhabitants of the prairies:—

"While we were at breakfast, a buffalo calf broke

through the camp, followed by a couple of wolves. In its fright it had probably mistaken us for a band of buffalo. The wolves were obliged to make a circuit around the camp, so that the calf got a little the start, and strained every nerve to reach a large herd at the foot of the hills about two miles distant; but first one and then another and another wolf joined in the chase, until his pursuers amounted to twenty or thirty, and they ran him down before he could reach his friends. There were a few bulls near the place, and one of them attacked the wolves and tried to rescue him, but was driven off immediately, and the little animal fell an easy prey, half devoured before he was dead. We watched the chase with the interest always felt for the weak, and had there been a saddled horse at hand, he would have fared better."

Arrived near the source of the south fork of the Platte, about 5,400 feet above the level of the sea, our author had a view of the great mountain chain of North America. Long's Peak was about seventeen miles distant. The mountains did not appear in general to enter far into the regions of perpetual snow, which was chiefly confined to the northern sides of the peaks. The piney region of the mountains to the south was enveloped in smoke, and was said to have been on fire for several months. Hereabouts our travellers fell in with a camp of three or four white men, New Englanders, who, with Indian squaws, had become enamoured of the wild life, and followed the vocation of independent trappers; "I was really surprised," says Mr. Fremont, "at the number of little fat buffaloed boys who were tumbling about the camp." The route across from the south to the north fork of the Platte, led our author into a country rendered quite barren by the extreme dryness of the climate. "I had never seen," he observes, anything which impressed so strongly on my mind a feeling of desolation." To the general sterility and arid aspect of the plains the rocks added, wherever they jutted forward, the semblance of ruined habitations:—

"The rock is marl and earthy limestone, white, without the least appearance of vegetation, and much resembles masonry at a little distance; and here it sweeps round a level area, two or three hundred yards in diameter, and in the form of a half moon, terminating at either extremity in enormous bastions. Along the whole line of the parapets appear domes and slender minarets, forty or fifty feet high, giving it every appearance of an old fortified town. On the waters of the White River, where this formation exists in great extent, it presents appearances which excite the admiration of the solitary voyageur, and form a frequent theme of their conversation when speaking of the wonders of the country. Sometimes it offers the perfectly illusive appearance of a large city, with numerous streets and magnificent buildings, among which the Canadians never fail to see their cabaret; and sometimes it takes the form of a solitary house, with many large chambers, into which they drive their horses at night, and sleep in these natural defences perfectly secure from any attack of prowling savages."

At Fort Laramie on the Platte, (a station of the American Fur Company,) the disagreeable intelligence was received that the Indian tribes, the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Crows, were all up in arms, that their hostility to the whites was continually on the increase, and that the surveying party could not proceed any farther in safety. The exasperation of the Indians may be naturally attributed to the brandy, or fire water, as they call it, which is carried among them by American traders, and which they have not resolution to refuse when offered to them, though they are afterwards fully aware of its ruinous effects. Our author indeed acquits the American Fur Company, of the guilt of this demoralizing traffic, which he lays wholly on the heads of the *coureurs des bois*, or itinerant traders. "The regular trader," he observes, "looks ahead, and has an interest in the preservation of the Indians, and in the regular pursuit of their busi-

ness, and the preservation of their arms, horses, and everything necessary to their future and permanent success in hunting; the *coureur des bois* has no permanent interest, and gets what he can, and for what he can, from every Indian he meets, even at the risk of disabling him from doing anything more at hunting." If this be true (and we have no doubt that it is so), we should like to know how the American Fur Company intend to preserve the trade of Oregon, (when they shall have got it,) from the encroachments of their unscrupulous fellow-countrymen. It is great weakness on their part, to envy the Hudson's Bay Company, whose prosperity is due, not so much to their possession of territory, as to their firmness and perseverance in establishing, with respect to the natives, a salutary and humane moral system.

The Indians near fort Laramie, though they discouraged the design of proceeding to the Rocky Mountains, were yet not wanting in civility to the white strangers. In the following paragraph, we find an unexpected addition made to the luxuries of the prairie:—

"Occasionally a savage would stalk in, with an invitation to a feast of honour, a dog feast, and deliberately sit down and wait quietly until I was ready to accompany him. I went to one; the women and children were sitting outside the lodge, and we took our seats on buffalo robes spread around. The dog was in a large pot over the fire, in the middle of the lodge, and immediately on our arrival was dished up in large wooden bowls, one of which was handed to each. The flesh appeared very glutinous, with something of the flavour and appearance of mutton. Feeling something move behind me, I looked round and found that I had taken my seat among a litter of fat young puppies. Had I been nice in such matters the prejudices of civilization might have interfered with my tranquillity; but fortunately, I am not of delicate nerves, and continued quietly to empty my platter."

About ten miles beyond Fort Laramie, at the Warm Spring, is a large rock of fossiliferous limestone, which our author supposes to belong to the carboniferous limestone of the Missouri, and to mark its western limit. Beyond this point he met with no fossils of any description. With respect to this locality, Lieut. Fremont observes that—

"If it is in contemplation to keep open the communication with the Oregon territory, a show of military force in this country is absolutely necessary, and a combination of advantages renders the neighbourhood of Fort Laramie the most suitable place, on the line of the Platte, for the establishment of a military post. \* \* It lies at the foot of a broken and mountainous region, along which, by the establishment of small posts, on the South Fork of the Platte and on the Arkansas, a line of communication would be formed, by good wagon roads, with our south military posts, which would entirely command the mountain passes, hold some of the most troublesome tribes in check, and protect and facilitate our intercourse with the neighbouring Spanish settlements. The valleys of the rivers on which they would be situate, are fertile; the country which supports immense herds of buffalo is admirably adapted to grazing, and herds of cattle might be maintained by the posts, or obtained from the Spanish country, which already supplies a portion of their provisions to the trading posts mentioned above."

Notwithstanding the difficulties which Lieut. Fremont had to encounter in the reluctance of the guides, the ill-humour of the Indians, and the unusual drought of the season, he persevered in his design of advancing to the Rocky Mountains, and his followers, emboldened by his determination, though previously disheartened, all protested their readiness to go with him. The country in advance proved to be still a plain, with a slightly undulating surface. It was dry and sterile; every blade of grass had been eaten up by the grasshoppers, which were so numerous that a cloud seemed always to float before

the traveller's footsteps. As the mountains were approached, vegetation seemed to revive, cherries were seen nearly ripe, as well as numerous traces of the grizzly bear, which is very fond of this fruit. Several flocks of the wild mountain sheep were discovered among the rocks, and the rattling of the stones was heard, which accompanied their rapid descent down the steep hills.

"I have often seen (says our author) the horns of this animal three feet long, and seventeen inches in circumference at the base, weighing eleven pounds. The use of these horns seems to be to protect the animal's head in pitching down precipices, to avoid pursuing wolves, their only safety being in places where they cannot be followed. The bones are very strong and solid, the marrow occupying a very small portion of the bone in the leg, about the thickness of a rye straw. The hair is short, resembling the winter colour of our common deer, which it nearly approaches in size and appearance."

Passing over the numerous little adventures of the road, we hasten to conduct our readers to the Great South pass of the Rocky Mountains. The ascent was so gradual, that it required some attentive observation to discover the highest point of the pass. Approaching it from the mouth of the Sweet-water, a sandy plain one hundred and twenty miles long, conducts by a gradual and regular ascent to the summit about 7000 feet above the sea; and the traveller, without being reminded of any change by toilsome ascents, suddenly finds himself on the waters which flow to the Pacific Ocean. The pass is 950 miles from the mouth of the Kansas.

With the survey of this pass ended the prescribed labours of the expedition, but one of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains rose to view at no great distance, and Lieut. Fremont, resolved on ascending it. This was achieved with three or four days' toil. He climbed the snowy ridge, and ascertained its height, by barometer, to be 13,750 feet above the sea. At this elevation he caught a common bee in its flight across the ridge. The narrative of this excursion in the Rocky Mountains is very agreeably written, but, like our author's account of his subsequent adventures and mishaps, when attempting to descend the rapids and gullies of the Platte in his India-rubber boat, it interests more from its details than its results, and would be spoiled by abridgment.

It is said that Lieut. Fremont has been appointed to the survey of the Oregon territory. We are heartily glad of it. He will be sure to do his work well, and if our topographical engineers labour in the same style and spirit, we may reckon on obtaining, through their joint efforts, an accurate knowledge of that country, so that we may be able to calculate, on safe grounds, the exact amount of blood and treasure which may be prudently expended in the conquest of it.

*Illustrations of the Theory and Practice of Ventilation, with Remarks on Warming, Exclusive Lighting, and the Communication of Sound.* By D. B. Reid, M.D. Longman & Co.

THIS is a considerable volume, upon a subject in itself sufficiently simple, easily understood, easily explained, and easily put in practice; yet how much neglected, even though all-important to the health and comfort of each of us. Everybody knows—at least no one will deny—that air, pure air, uncontaminated and unmixed, is essential to health, and even to life, and every one knows, or should know, that air which has once been breathed is not fit to be inhaled again, and that if breathed again repeatedly, it induces languor, headache, and, in the last degree, death, but in every degree disease. Yet few have acquired, to its full extent, the taste for pure air, and fewer still provide

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for the salutary enjoyment of it. In fact, pure water and pure air are the two essentials to the most important functions of healthy life—respiration and perspiration to the soundness of the skin and the lungs. Yet how many are there, who would be disgusted with a dirty skin or impure water, who are content to inhale foul and deleterious air, and then wonder that they have pulmonary complaints.

Ventilation is as essential to health and cleanliness as washing; and we may define it to be the continual supply, to a close apartment, of such quantity of pure air as may be required for the consumption which is going on in it, and the continual extraction from it of bad, impure, or used air. But it will be necessary first to state the nature of that consumption which demands this supply, and of that deterioration which requires such a continued abstraction of the air which is deteriorated and injured.

As to the supply of pure air wanted for the lungs of a human being:—Each human being swallows or inhales about a gallon of pure air per minute, = 60 gallons an hour. Suppose, then, that each person were to inhale his supply from a reservoir of pure air, through a pipe applied to his mouth, so that none but what was perfectly pure could reach his lungs, it is plain that there should pass into every apartment 60 gallons an hour for each individual in the room—say, for ten persons, 600 gallons. The question comes next, how to get this air into the room, and to the mouths of the persons who want it. It will not do simply to open the door or window large enough to admit 600 gallons an hour, for you may open the door or the window, and yet find that the pure air will not enter, and will not find its way to the mouths of those who want it. You must not only let it in, you must compel it to enter—you ask how: we will proceed hereafter to consider that point.

The removal of used and deleterious air from the apartment is the other branch of ventilation. Part of the air we breathe we consume or incorporate with our body, the rest we throw back again into the apartment. This should not be breathed again, for it has a poisonous gas mixed with it—the same gas which the French so often use for the purpose of committing suicide—and of this we eject from our lungs some five gallons an hour. Besides this, our lungs eject a large quantity of steamy vapour, which contaminates the surrounding atmosphere. Further, our skins are continually sending forth air of the same deteriorated kind. The impure air which we thus eject contaminates that which surrounds us, and thus we defile as much in a minute as we actually use in an hour. While, therefore, we actually consume 60 gallons of pure air an hour, we injure or contaminate, by what we expire or exhale, 60 gallons per minute of the air which surrounds us. This must, of course, be removed.

Two processes are therefore necessary to the comfort and salubrity of an apartment: the ejection of 60 gallons per minute of damaged air—the supply of an equal quantity of pure air. Now there are two modes of doing this; both sufficiently common and simple. First, keep the doors or windows always sufficiently open to let in the pure air; and, secondly, always have a large fire, to draw the bad air up the chimney out of the apartment. These plans, when used together, are certainly effective; unhappily, the cure is, generally at least, as bad as the disease. Here then, is the source of all the difficulty of ventilation. The air *must* be changed—rapidly changed—but subject to this essential condition, that it be so changed as not to expose the body to injurious draughts of cold air by that act of change. Such is the problem to be practically solved.

The means of effectually solving this problem are well ascertained, simple, and perfectly definite. There is no difficulty about ventilation except in explaining how it comes that it should be any matter of mystery, art, or craft, and why a supply of pure air should not be as effectually provided for as the supply of pure water.

For, in the first place, it is manifest that a large opening should be provided by which air should enter into a house; and let us conceive this opening to be on the lowest floor of the house: let us suppose this opening to be simply a window of a small closet or apartment, which we may call the *store room*, and let it contain, as its name denotes, a stove of such power as rapidly to heat the whole air in the apartment to a pleasant temperature, say 60°; then it is plain, that if this chamber communicate directly with the hall of the house, all the air which enters the window of the stove room will pass freely into the house, and perfectly fill it with warm pure air, because the ordinary open fire of each room produces a draught up the chimney which is ample for the abstraction of the injured air from ordinary dwelling-houses, and if there be only a free entrance by the stove room of air into that room, and then to the rest of the house, no cold air will enter anywhere, because the very fact of an unimpeded admittance being given by the store room to the external air, will determine the whole current in that direction, and in that direction alone. By that circumstance the usual currents of cold air through the chinks of windows and of doors to supply the fire are prevented, and the only air that does enter the doors is from the hall, which being supplied by the stove chamber, is, of course, warm.

In a room, however, which is crowded, the still further precaution must be taken of adding, besides the chimney, a large orifice, to lead the air upwards out of the room, either into a second chimney beside the common chimney of the room, or into a ventilator in the top of the house. There is no further mystery—except that the openings for ventilation should be large enough. We recommend that the opening should be of the size of the sum of all the wind-pipes of all the persons in the room, that is, of an area of about two square inches for each person, and for 600 persons an area of pipe 40 inches in diameter would be about enough: certainly, for ventilation, no less would, in ordinary circumstances, suffice.

The secrets of ventilation, then, are these: let the air enter the house freely by a large aperture, like a common window, and capable of regulation in the same way. Let it enter a stove room, and be there completely warmed, then let it pass freely through the whole house, and enter all the apartments either at the doors or by express channels. Take off the used air by the chimney and an open fire; or, for crowds, provide larger and express openings—there is no more to be done. Houses that we have seen ventilated in this simple, unpretending, unmysterious manner, are the best ventilated we have ever entered. It is too often the fate of the mysterious little pipes, funnels, tubes, and valves by which ventilation is frequently symbolized, rather to indicate ventilation than to effect it.

We have now brought our readers by a route (somewhat circuitous) to Dr. Reid's book, the subject of our notice.

Dr. Reid has certainly treated ventilation on a large scale, and on that large scale has been moderately successful. In other cases, as in the Niger ships (see *Athen.* No. 818), he has totally and signally failed. If there be a point on which we find fault with his book, it is this—that he has not been sufficiently explicit, or

sufficiently candid, in the accounts he gives of the cases he has attempted, and where we have reason to believe he failed. A scientific man, as Dr. Reid, should know that he is bound to state failures as distinctly, and fully, and plainly, as successes, for to the public they are even more instructive. If he do not tell us of his failures as well as his successes, he writes a professional advertisement, not a scientific treatise.

It is, however, mere simple justice to Dr. Reid to state, that he possesses the merit of having, more perhaps than any other man, directed public attention to the subject of ventilation—the utter want, or complete failure of it in ordinary buildings—the value of perfect ventilation to health, comfort, and enjoyment—and the necessity of extending its practical applications far beyond their present range. In all this he is to be regarded as a public benefactor, and he has had the good fortune to be enabled to carry out his plans on a large scale, and in a public situation. As his views on ventilation are now in the act of being exemplified in the new Houses of Parliament, at an expense of nearly a hundred thousand pounds, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to possess a short account of these views and of the history of Dr. Reid's experiments.

Dr. Reid's first experiments appear to have been made in a lecture-room occupied by him as a teacher of chemistry at Edinburgh, about ten years ago. The following account of an experiment upon the appetites of philosophers, is not the less amusing for the quiet, business-like way in which it is told:—

"In endeavouring to ascertain the amount of air generally desirable for respiration, several extreme experiments were made, from which I found that I had no difficulty in remaining from one to two hours in an air-tight oblong metallic box, not larger than was necessary to contain me in the horizontal position, and the door being carefully cemented and soldered, so that no air could either enter or escape during that period. Were chemicals employed to absorb carbonic acid and moisture, and to exhale oxygen from time to time, there is no limit to the period that life might be sustained, so far as air is necessary. It appears to be universally admitted, that a low diet diminishes the necessity for much air, and that, on the other hand, where there is little air, there cannot be a great appetite for food. There are no periods accordingly, if we except a period of severe bodily exercise, where the constitution demands such a variety of supply as immediately before and after dinner; and, in the present state of society, a large share of the evil not unfrequently attendant upon a dinner party, does not always arise so much from individuals having taken more than their constitution requires, but rather from the vitiated air with which the system is usually surrounded at such periods. Some years ago, about fifty members of one of the Royal Society Clubs at Edinburgh, dined in an apartment I had constructed, where, though illuminated by gas, the products of its combustion were essentially excluded, as they were all removed by a ventilating tube connected with, but concealed in, the drop of the gothic pendant in which the central lights were placed. Large quantities of a mild atmosphere were constantly supplied, and passed in quick succession through the apartment throughout the whole evening, the effect being varied from time to time by infusing odoriferous materials, so that the air should imitate successively that of a lavender field, or an orange grove, &c. Nothing very special was noticed, during the time of dinner by the members; but Mr. Barry, of the British Hotel, who provided the dinner, and who, from the members of the club being frequently in the habit of dining at his rooms, was familiar with their constitutions, showed the committee that three times the amount of wines had been taken than was usually consumed by the same party in a room lighted by gas, but not ventilated—that he had been surprised to observe that gentlemen whose usual allowance was two glasses, took, without hesitation, as much as



half a bottle—that those who were in the habit of taking half a bottle, took a bottle and a half, and that, in short, he had been compelled twice to send hackney-coaches for additional supplies during dinner, though he had provided a larger supply than usual, considering the circumstances under which the members met. Minute inquiries afterwards assured me, that no headache nor other injurious consequences had followed this meeting, nor was any of the members aware, at the moment that they had partaken more heartily than usual, till Mr. Barry showed them what had taken place. The meeting included individuals of all ages, and of extreme variety of occupations, among whom there were judges and members of Parliament, medical men and members of the bar, naval and military officers, whose different ages varied as much as their very various professional occupations.\*

The next field of experiment seems to have been the Houses of Parliament. The following account is given of that process, and of its difficulties and results:—

"The great basis of all ventilating arrangements is the amount of supply which may be considered adequate for the apartment to be ventilated. Entertaining the conviction that no satisfactory progress would be made in the systematic ventilation of buildings, ships, or mines, till this primary question was settled, and that erroneous estimates on this point had done more to impede the progress of ventilation than any other cause, a series of apartments were constructed at Edinburgh, in which numerous trials were made previous to the commencement of the alterations made in the House of Commons, the arrangements introduced in the largest of these having placed the supply of air, both as to quantity and quality, entirely under control, and the experiments having been made with numbers, varying from one individual to two hundred and forty persons. The result of these experiments having confirmed me in the opinion I had formerly acted upon, the following leading alterations were made in the present House of Commons, formerly (before the great fire) the House of Peers. 1. The area of the discharge was increased to fifty feet.\* 2. A power was placed upon it, so as to increase many times its effective action. In the former arrangements, smoke from a small furnace has been known to return by the ventilating aperture. I am not aware of any one case where there has been a return of vitiated air by the present arrangements, since they were finished in 1836. 3. The area for ingress of air was equally increased. 4. The descent of cold currents upon the head was entirely stopped by an interior glass-ceiling. 5. The movement of air, from its ingress to its egress, was regulated as in a pneumatic machine, the house, in this respect, being treated as a piece of apparatus. 6. The hot apparatus was augmented and placed in a chamber, so as to be at all times in readiness, and afford, at a moment's notice, any amount of warm air that might be required. 7. Mixing-chambers were provided, so as to allow the warm air to be mingled with any portion of cold air, according to circumstances. 8. An equalizing chamber was formed below the floor, that the local currents, otherwise apt to form unequal eddies, might be broken, and terminate in a uniform supply to every part of the floor. 9. The most extreme and universal diffusion was given in the floor, by piercing nearly a million of apertures, and breaking the force of the air passing through them by a porous and elastic hair-cloth carpet. 10. Arrangements were made in the lobbies by the alternate disposition of mats, and of Russian scrapers, in the floor of the lobby, to secure the greatest possible exclusion of every source of impurity that could affect the air. These arrangements engaged attention for some months before they were satisfactorily adjusted; by a new disposition of the seats, a sufficient diffusion may perhaps be obtained ultimately without permitting the air to pass through any place which the foot may touch. Universal diffusion, however, to the most extreme degree possible, is the great desideratum, that local currents may be entirely arrested, and every place have a like share of fresh air with the least possible movement. 11. The galleries were

supplied with fresh air, the force of the movement induced there repelling the vitiated air which ascends from the floor below. 12. A chamber was provided for moistening, drying, cooling, and producing other alterations in the air, besides those effected by the hot-water apparatus. This chamber was provided from the commencement, and on one occasion, shortly after the House opened, subsequent to the completion of the ventilation, seventy gallons of water were evaporated at a single sitting. 13. A veil was provided, forty-two feet long by eighteen feet six inches deep, for excluding visible soot. By this, in the worst state of the atmosphere, it is found that 200,000 visible portions of soot are sometimes excluded on a single evening. 14. The air, from the principal drain in Old Palace-Yard, which contaminated the air entering the houses, was controlled and conveyed away by an under ground ventiduct communicating with the shaft. 15. Numerous other sources of offensive air were controlled in the same manner. 16. The quantity of air supplied to the House of Commons was placed under the controul of a single valve, so that the movement could at any time be arrested at a moment's notice, or adjusted to any proportion between zero and the highest power that can be commanded."

The great difficulty Dr. Reid seems to have met with, consisted in the different feelings of different members on the subject of temperature, &c. At the same moment, different members of the house complained that it was too hot and too cold—too dry and too moist, and all condemned the state of the house, because it did not please each individual and always. The details he gives, concerning the feelings of members, the effects of hunger, dinner, long speeches, and wine upon them, are amusing statistical facts:—

"In directing the ventilation," says he, "great difficulty is often experienced in ascertaining the feelings of the members. They necessarily fluctuate with every change of circumstances in the state of the internal or external atmosphere that is not immediately controuled, independent of the extreme diversity of temperament that may be expected to prevail where so many are assembled in the same apartment. The first remark made after the House of Commons met, subsequent to the alterations, was, 'The temperature was rising; we shall be suffocated immediately.' This was addressed to me by a member walking from the bar to the door, and he had no sooner passed than another followed him, hurriedly stating as he passed, 'I am shivering with cold, I can bear this house no longer.' I went to the lobby and stated to each what the other had said, when a conversation ensued as to the most desirable temperature, as it was obvious, that, unless a peculiar atmosphere were prepared at each place, it would be impossible to do more than give an average quality, particularly when some members demanded a temperature of 52°, while others required a temperature of 71°. In extremely warm weather, the walls sometimes attain a still higher temperature, but by increasing the velocity, air even at 75° may be rendered cool and pleasant to the feelings. Much is frequently effected in cooling the House in summer by drawing cold air through it during the night time after the members have retired, by the evaporation of water, by the contact of air with cold water apparatus, and, in rare cases, by the use of ice; but no mode is more capable of regulation, so economical, and so readily available, as a variation of velocity. The more marked movement of the atmosphere which increased velocity renders necessary, should prevent it from being resorted to in a greater degree than may be absolutely essential. Attendants on the ventilation take the temperature periodically during the sittings, and are constantly ready to receive instructions as to the alterations required when they may not have anticipated them, though this they are in general enabled to effect. But as no one can ever be an exact judge of another's feelings, and from the great diversity of requests at times communicated to them, and the fact that extreme constitutions are necessarily most prone to demand changes, while their indications are less likely to conduce to the general comfort, it is not unfrequently difficult for them to decide as to complaints; communications, therefore, as to the ven-

tilation, are usually addressed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, whose knowledge of the general expression of opinion is always a safer guide than that of individual members. In some cases, where the debates in both Houses have continued for a long period, and the fluctuations have been great both in the state of the weather and of the numbers attending, I have occasionally, in studying details as to the action of the ventilation, made, with advantage, from 50 to 100 variations in the quantity or quality of the air supplied in a single night. It is only by constant examination of the state of the atmosphere in different parts of the House, and especially by noting the effect produced by local aggregations, which always determine peculiar eddies, that the demands made can be met with that average supply and quality of air, which is alone practicable in a public assembly. Fluctuations, indeed, are sometimes so frequent, and to so great an extent, that the attendants cannot give the average approximation of which the apparatus is susceptible, unless they are perpetually directing their attention to the passing changes, in the same manner as a sailor steering a ship. The temperature may always be advantageously increased, and the velocity diminished, before the usual dinner hour. After dinner, other circumstances being the same, the temperature should be diminished, the velocity increased, and the amount of moisture in the air reduced, when practicable. During late debates, as they advance to two, three, four, and five in the morning, the temperature should be gradually increased as the constitution becomes more exhausted, except in cases where the excitement is extreme. The atmosphere in the House of Commons never being quiescent for a moment, the effect produced by it is very considerable on a constitution accustomed to air comparatively stagnant. It sustains a continuous evaporation, both from the lungs and from the surface of the body; and no cold currents descending from the windows, coughing has almost entirely disappeared, compared with the extent to which it has sometimes been observed, before the present system was introduced. Those who have been recently riding, dining, or engaging in any exercise, and whose circulation is accelerated, feel a medium atmosphere too warm. On the other hand, after a cold drive in a carriage, the temperature cannot be raised too high till the constitution shall have been warmed, as it were, to an average standard. In an extreme case, during the severe winter that occurred in 1840-41, several members having entered the House of Peers after being very much chilled, incessant demands were made for more and more warmth, and the temperature was at last brought to 74°. But even this was not sufficient, and I accordingly suspended the ventilation entirely, and kept the air as quiescent as possible, till the effects of the excessive external cold had passed away."

In short, Dr. Reid appears to have been much in the situation of a certain king who was elected on the condition of giving his subjects any kind of weather they should ask for. But Dr. Reid does not seem to have possessed the same secret, for giving the members of the House of Commons any climate they should ask. Therefore we will tell him the secret of the said king for his weather—"Let my subjects first agree on the weather they are to have, and then I will arrange to give it them." We think Dr. Reid would find this secret as infallible for the climate of his House of Commons, as our king found it for the weather, which was permitted to take its own way during the progress of a discussion continually adjourned—a decision postponed *sine die*.

*Wild Sports in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Illustrated by Drawings taken from Nature.* By Lieut.-Col. E. Napier. 2 vols. Colburn.

ARE we henceforward to rate the phrase "soldierly frankness" among popular fallacies? to quote "The Duke" as the last specimen of plain-speaking which the army is destined to afford? Recent exhibitions of military men in print justify these questions. Their ruffled and laced and powdered periods bid fair to efface

\* In Sir Humphry Davy's plans, when it was the House of Peers, the area of discharge was one foot."

the memory of the manly fashion of expression once thought to be characteristic of "Captain, or Colonel, or Knight-in-Arms." The taborous and top-boots in the frontispiece to the second volume, are not as a mixture more strange or less agreeable to our possibly prejudiced eyes, than wild sports clothed in the garb of modern magazine euphuism!

The reader, after this, will hardly expect us to dwell at any length on the lucubrations of the irresistible lieutenant-colonel; for irresistible he is. *Yashmaas* have the treacherous habit of dropping when he rides past: a Maltese Maria is so confused in his company, by the sudden apparition of "*her intended*" (to adopt the language of Miss Squeers and our sketcher), that one look "with malice," from the Englishman, is more than she can bear. As for the Druse ladies, let them no longer exalt their horns as inaccessible to Frankish flatteries, or we shall throw the small party on Lebanon in their false faces. The following study of costume may suffice to prove to the world that there is no mystery that can be hid from the gallant Napier:

"It may not, perhaps, be here out of place to say a few words concerning the dress of the upper classes of the mountain ladies, which varies greatly from that adopted in the cities of the plain and along the sea-coast of Syria. The characteristic difference consists in the tontura, or 'horn,' which has already been mentioned, but which we found was confined entirely to the married women. That ornament of the female peasantry of Lebanon, is a tube of hollow silver, or merely plated metal; but the higher classes lavish the most unbounded expense on this and other personal adornments. The tontura of the lady of the Emir Solyman was distinguished by its superior magnificence. A cone of pure gold, upwards of two feet in length; it was profusely studded with rubies and other precious stones, and fastened to the head by a band entirely covered with the finest pearls; whilst the hair, elaborately braided, and mixed with artificial locks of silk, thickly bespangled with small golden coins, hung down over the shoulders in innumerable tresses, partly concealed by a capacious veil of the most delicate texture and snow-white spotless hue, which, from the summit of the tontura, waved round and partially concealed the figure with its graceful and ample folds, and—as occasion required—might be employed entirely to hide the face. The dress of the young Princesses more nearly resembles that of the ladies of Beyrout: the becoming 'amta,' or turban, surmounted by its golden plate, whence gracefully depends the large blue silken tassel, is coquettishly set on one side of the head, and from underneath its folds escape the numerous plaited tresses, which—falling thickly over the short jellie and silken khumbaiz, or flowing under pelisse—frequently, by their luxuriant growth partly conceal even the folds of the zihar, or snash, loosely fastened round the waist, and allowed, with studied negligence, to fall over the hips; the ends hanging down till they meet the loose light silken shintian, which—blush not, fair readers—doing duty for *inexpressibles*, fall in ample folds over the naked instep, so as oft to hide even the henna-stained little toes. The toilet of these maids of the mountain is, however, not complete, until the jetty khohol has lent to the eye its soft and languishing lustre; until a neat little cross—the symbol of their faith—has been indelibly stained in blue, in the centre of their snowy, heaving breast; and until, like Aurora, the blushing tips of their fingers proclaim that all-powerful influence of the deep-staining henna. In performing the interesting office of ladies' maid, I had nearly forgotten the chibouque; and the fire-side Reader or sentimental young Miss will no doubt consider 'smoking' in any other light than as a female accomplishment, and maybe will picture to their mind's eye an old gipsy crone, seated under her cart, and inhaling from a dingy little 'doudeen' the stifling emanations of numerous tobacco; but never would they be more greatly mistaken than in such a comparison; and smoking must be seen as practised by the fair sex in the East to be fairly judged and duly appreciated; for the long slender jessamine or rosewood tube, surmounted by its rich amber mouth-piece, and emit-

ting fragrant fumes, rendered still more aromatic by the sweet lips which exhale them, has the same attractions—as gracefully toyed with, by the small white hand of a Syrian damsel—that the expressive fan—the speaking 'abaneco'—possesses, when used with such powerful effect by the dark-eyed and mantilled daughters of Cadiz or Seville."

We had marked for extract our author's pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Hubert, in the Ardennes, a station scarcely two days distant from London, much resorted to by those in terror of, or afflicted by, *hydrophobia*, and at which, therefore the congregation of Gräfenberg ought to make rich offerings! But the reader, we imagine, will be satisfied with the above specimen, and, without further enforcement, join in our entreaties that our men of war would henceforward leave the pie-bald style to the Rosa Matildas of the small periodicals. The "double-shot" roughness of Defoe's and Fielding's military men, was offensive, but this affectation of dash and gallantry is more absurd and out of character.

*Illustrative Plates of the Cornish, and of the Bolton and Watt Engines, erected at the East London Waterworks.* By Thomas Wicksteed, Engineer. Weale.

THESE plates are every way excellent. The subjects of them, especially the Cornish engine, are very important to the practical engineer, as the first engines transplanted out of Cornwall. It was confidently predicted that the species could not thrive, or produce, to the same amount and perfection, anywhere else, as it had done in its native soil. To Mr. Wicksteed and some of the directors of the East London Waterworks, the public are indebted for the great experiment of transplanting it. It has proved to the world the importance of the Cornish method of employing steam, and established this fact, that the expense of steam power may be reduced elsewhere as well as in Cornwall, to one-third or one-fourth of its usual amount, in actual practice, and on the large scale. We have so often urged this fact on the notice of the public, that it is unnecessary to dwell on it now (see particularly *Ath.* No. 747). But in these plates, so well engraved by Gladwin, and so well got up by Mr. Weale, practical men are able to see how this effect is accomplished: and with what results, the paper of Mr. Wicksteed, which they illustrate, will abundantly show.

*The Heimskringla; or, Chronicle of the Kings of Norway.* Translated from the Icelandic of Snorro Sturleson, with a Preliminary Dissertation, by Samuel Laing, Esq.

[Second Notice.]

THE Saga of King Olaf Haraldson—"the Saint," as he is called—introduces us to an English King, and to English wars. King Olaf's hostility to Swend Forked Beard extended to his race; and when Ethelred the Unready, on the news of Swend's sudden death, returned to England, he was joined by King Olaf with a powerful fleet:—

"It was then the case that the Danish King, Swend Forked Beard, was at that time in England with a Danish army, and had been fixed there for some time, and had seized upon King Ethelred's kingdom. The Danes had spread themselves so widely over England, that it was come so far that King Ethelred had departed from the country, and had gone south to Valland. The same autumn that King Olaf came to England, it happened that King Swend died suddenly in the night in his bed; and it is said by Englishmen that Edmund the Saint killed him, in the same way that the holy Mercurius had killed the apostate Julian. When Ethelred, the king of the English, heard this in Flanders, he returned directly to England; and no sooner was he come back, than he sent an invitation to all the men who

would enter into his pay, to join him in recovering the country. Then many people flocked to him; and among others, came King Olaf with a great troop of Northmen to his aid. They steered first to London, and sailed into the Thames with their fleet; but the Danes had a castle within. On the other side of the river is a great trading place, which is called Sudrviki [Southwark.] There the Danes had raised a great work, dug large ditches, and within had built a bulwark of stone, timber, and turf, where they had stationed a strong army. King Ethelred ordered a great assault: but the Danes defended themselves bravely, and King Ethelred could make nothing of it. Between the castle and Southwark there was a bridge, so broad that two waggons could pass each other upon it. On the bridge were raised barricades, both towers and wooden parapets, in the direction of the river, which were nearly breast high; and under the bridge were piles driven into the bottom of the river. Now when the attack was made the troops stood on the bridge every where, and defended themselves. King Ethelred was very anxious to get possession of the bridge, and he called together all the chiefs to consult how they should get the bridge broken down. Then said King Olaf he would attempt to lay his fleet along side of it, if the other ships would do the same. It was then determined in this council that they should lay their war forces under the bridge; and each made himself ready with ships and men. King Olaf ordered great platforms of floating wood to be tied together with hazel bands, and for this he took down old houses; and with these, as a roof, he covered over his ships so widely, that it reached over the ships' sides. Under this screen he set pillars so high and stout, that there both was room for swinging their swords, and the roofs were strong enough to withstand the stones cast down upon them. Now when the fleet and men were ready, they rowed up along the river; but when they came near the bridge, there were cast down upon them so many stones and missile weapons, such as arrows and spears, that neither helmet nor shield could hold out against it; and the ships themselves were so greatly damaged, that many retreated out of it. But King Olaf, and the Northmen's fleet with him, rowed quite up under the bridge, laid their cables around the piles which supported it, and then rowed off with all the ships as hard as they could down the stream. The piles were thus shaken in the bottom, and were loosened under the bridge. Now as the armed troops stood thick upon the bridge, and there were likewise many heaps of stones and other weapons upon it, and the piles under it being loosened and broken, the bridge gave way; and a great part of the men upon it fell into the river, and all the others fled, some into the castle, some into Southwark. Thereafter Southwark was stormed and taken. Now when the people in the castle saw that the river Thames was mastered, and that they could not hinder the passage of ships up into the country, they became afraid, surrendered the tower, and took Ethelred to be their king. So says Ottar Swarte:—

London Bridge is broken down,—  
Gold is won and bright renown.  
Shields resounding,  
War-horns sounding,  
Hildur shouting in the din!  
Arrows singing,  
Mail-coats ringing,  
Odin makes our Olaf win!"

This curious account seems to corroborate the opinion we expressed respecting the state of the river, and of the first London Bridge, in a former article (No. 844). Unlike the bridge built at the close of the twelfth century, this had no houses upon it; and although the Icelandic historian speaks of it as "so broad," we may say it was so narrow, as merely to afford a passage across the river. That the water-way was disregarded, and the bridge merely a long raised platform for the convenience of passengers, is evident, both from the barricades being only breast high—a sure proof that an attack by water was not contemplated—and from the circumstance of its being supported, or propped up, by piles. The shallowness of the stream is proved, too, by these being "driven into the bottom of the river"; and the method adopted by Olaf to break it down, emphatically shows that the



foundations were never intended to resist a strong current.

This victory at London Bridge, Olaf's sixth battle, was duly celebrated by his scalds. Thus, Sigvat sings—

At London Bridge stout Olaf gave  
Odin's law to his war-men brave—  
"To win or die!"  
And their foemen fly;  
Some by the dyke-side refuge gain—  
Some in their tents on Southwark's plain.

How strange does "Southwark's plain" sound in modern ears! The "dyke," most probably, was that dug by Sweyn's army, along which his vessels passed in 1002. In spring, Olaf fought another battle at "Hringmar Heath," probably Ashdown, in Kent, as we find him next at Canterbury, dealing death around, and burning the castle. Three years he remained in England, "taking scatt of the kingdom, and plundering where it was refused"; so says Ottar:—

The English race could not resist thee,  
With money thou madest them assist thee,  
Unsparringly thou madest them pay  
A scatt to thee in every way:  
Money, if money could be got—  
Goods, cattle, household gear, if not.  
Thy gathered spoil, borne to the strand,  
Was the best wealth of English land.

When the hardships of the Norman invasion are lamented, it is as well to remember, that the vigilant rule of the Norman monarchs at least prevented the incursions of these Viking plunderers. Olaf next passed over to France, from whence, after having made up the number of twenty battles, he returned to Norway.

The aid of the Norsemen was claimed by each contending party in England; and Canute summoned his brother-in-law, Earl Eric, at this time the ruler of Norway, to accompany him to England, in the year that Ethelred died:—

"Eric met King Canute in England, and was with him when he took the castle of London. Earl Eric had a battle also to the westward of the castle of London, and killed Ulfkell Snelling. So says Thord Kolbeinnson:—

West of London town we passed,  
And our ocean-steeds made fast,  
And a bloody fight began,  
England's lands to lose or win.  
Blue sword and shining spear  
Laid Ulfkell's dead core there.  
Our Thingmen hear the war-shower sounding  
Of grey arrows from their shields rebounding."

This probably refers to the battle, when Canute's vessels sailed up the Fleet, and anchored at Battle Bridge. It seems questionable whether the castle mentioned in the first quotation, and which, Mr. Laing suggests, may have been on the site of the Tower, is the one referred to here. Indeed, the phrase "westward of the castle," seems to prove that it was in London, and probably on the site of the more modern stronghold of the city, Castle Baynard. From the extension of the city eastward, at a very early period, many persons have imagined that the *Tower* was the city fortress, instead of its being the *royal* castle, and intended expressly to overlook and to overawe the Mercian capital. Castle Baynard was London's fortress; its castellan was always appointed by the citizens, and he always led the vanguard in battle, bearing the banner of London's tutelary Saint Paul. But the ancient palace of the Saxon kings in London, was close beside Castle Baynard; and here Canute often dwelt. It is, therefore, we think, probable that this palace, which extended to the river side, is the castle here spoken of; and it is worth notice, that the ward called, to the present day, Castle Baynard, just includes the boundaries, so far as they can be traced, of the palace built by King Athelstan.

When Olaf returned to Norway, his conduct and valour were so highly esteemed, that he was chosen king; and new quarrels with various powerful Vikings, with neighbouring monarchs, and, above all, most sanguinary attempts to enforce Christianity by the arguments of fire and

sword, gave him little time for rest. The whole of this Saga, which occupies nearly all the second volume, is spiritedly written. Here is an episode—a fine tale of adventure and terror.

Thorodd Snorreson, tired of an inactive life, sets out to collect "scatt" in Jemteland, a district, it appears, not often visited by the tax-gatherer. Here Thorodd and his companions are in danger of suffering "Lynch-law," it being proposed, in due form, to refuse payment, "and hang up the messengers." From this fate they are saved by Thorer, a great man in those parts, but they are kept close prisoners. At Yule-tide, "when the ale began to talk out of the hearts of the Jemtelanders," Thorodd found that there were thoughts of killing him and his companion, so they fled to the forest:—

"Thorodd and his comrade wandered long about in the desert forest, and came one evening to a small house, and went in. A man and woman were sitting by the fire. The man called himself Thorer, and said it was his wife who was sitting there, and the hut belonged to them. The peasant asked them to stop there, at which they were well pleased. He told them that he had come to this place, because he had fled from the inhabited district on account of a murder. Thorodd and his comrade were well received, and they all got their supper at the fireside; and then the benches were cleared for them, and they lay down to sleep, but the fire was still burning with a clear light. Thorodd saw a man come in from another house, and never had he seen so stout a man. He was dressed in a scarlet cloak beset with gold clasps, and was of very handsome appearance. Thorodd heard him scold them for taking guests, when they had scarcely food for themselves. The housewife said, 'Be not angry, brother; seldom such a thing happens; and rather do them some good too, for thou hast better opportunity to do so than we.' Thorodd heard also the stout man named by the name of Arnliot Gallina, and observed that the woman of the house was his sister. Thorodd had heard speak of Arnliot as the greatest of robbers and malefactors. Thorodd and his companion slept the first part of the night, for they were wearied with walking; but when a third of the night was still to come, Arnliot woke them, told them to get up, and make ready to depart. They arose immediately, put on their clothes, and some breakfast was given them; and Arnliot gave each of them also a pair of snow-shoes. \* \* The following day they came, towards night, to a lodge for travellers, struck fire, and prepared some food; but Arnliot told them to throw away nothing of their food, neither bones nor crumbs. Arnliot took a silver plate out of the pocket of his cloak, and ate from it. When they were done eating, Arnliot gathered up the remains of their meal, and they prepared to go to sleep. In the other end of the house there was a loft upon cross-beams, and Arnliot and the others went up, and laid themselves down to sleep. Arnliot had a large halberd, of which the upper part was mounted with gold, and the shaft was so long that with his arm stretched out he could scarcely touch the top of it; and he was girt with a sword. They had both their weapons and their clothes up in the loft beside them. Arnliot, who lay outermost in the loft, told them to be perfectly quiet. Soon after twelve men came to the house, who were merchants going with their wares to Jemteland; and when they came into the house they made a great disturbance, were merry, and made a great fire before them; and when they took their supper they cast away all the bones around them. They then prepared to go to sleep, and laid themselves down upon the benches around the fire. When they had been asleep a short time, a huge witch came into the house; and when she came in, she carefully swept together all the bones and whatever was of food kind into a heap, and threw it into her mouth. Then she gripped the man who was nearest to her, riving and tearing him asunder, and threw him upon the fire. The others awoke in dreadful fright, and sprang up; but she took them, and sent them one by one to hell, so that one only remained in life. He ran under the loft calling for help, and if there was any one on the loft to help him. Arnliot reached down his hand, seized him by the shoulder, and drew him up into the loft. The

witch-wife had turned towards the fire, and began to eat the men who were roasting. Now Arnliot stood up, took his halberd, and struck her between the shoulders, so that the point came out at her breast. She writhed with it, gave a dreadful shriek, and sprang up. The halberd slipped from Arnliot's hands, and she ran out with it. Arnliot then went in; cleared away the dead corpses out of the house; set the door and the door-posts up, for she had torn them down in going out; and they slept the rest of the night."

At daybreak the robber took courteous leave of them, giving the silver plate as a present to King Olaf—"salute him, and say it is from me;" a trait that reminds us of Robin Hood. The travellers reach the king in safety, and present him the plate; and the wish which Olaf expresses, that he had the strong thief as one of his retainers, is quite in keeping with the old ballad.

King Canute, who now boasted the title of Great, had sent some time back to Norway for King Olaf's homage; this had been refused, and Canute, therefore, prepared a mighty armament. A splendid sight it must have been:—

"Canute the Great was at last ready with his fleet and left the land; and a vast number of men he had, and ships frightfully large. He himself had a dragon-ship so large that it had sixty banks of rowers, and the head was gilt all over. Earl Hakon had another dragon of forty banks, and it also had a gilt figure-head. The sails of both were in stripes of blue, red, and green, and the vessels were painted all above the water-stroke; and all that belonged to their equipment was most splendid. They had also many other huge ships remarkably well fitted out, and grand. Sigvat the scald talks of this in his song on Knut:—

Canute is out beneath the sky—  
Canute of the clear blue eye!  
The king is out on the ocean's breast,  
Leading his grand fleet from the West.  
On to the East the ship-masts glide,  
Glancing and bright each long-ship's side.  
The conqueror of great Ethelred  
Canute, is there, his foeman's dread:  
His dragon with her sails of blue,  
All bright and brilliant to the view,  
High hoisted on the yard-arms wide,  
Carries great Canute o'er the tide.  
Brave is the royal progress—fast  
The proud ship's keel obeys the mast,  
Dashes through foam, and gains the land,  
Raising a surge on Lymfjord's strand.

"It is related that King Canute sailed with this vast force from England, and came with all his force safely to Denmark, where he went into Lymfjord, and there he found gathered besides a large army of the men of the country."

King Olaf was not a match for Canute, so he fled to Russia, and the victor was, apparently, willingly received by the bonders of Norway as their king. The following year King Olaf made an unsuccessful attempt to regain Norway, and, landing, many flocked to his banner. The majority of the bonders, however, remained firm, and prepared to give battle:—

"It is related that when King Olaf drew up his men in battle order, he made a shield rampart with his troop that should defend him in battle, for which he selected the strongest and boldest. Thereafter he called his scalds, and ordered them to go in within the shield defence. 'Ye shall,' says the king, 'remain here, and see the circumstances which may take place, and then ye will not have to follow the reports of others in what ye afterwards tell or sing concerning it.' There were Thormod Kolbrunarskali, Gissur Gulbrunskald, a foster-son of Hofgarde Refi, and Thorfin Mudr."

The scalds, therefore, were a kind of newspaper reporters of those days. A favourite scald of the king, Sigvat, was, however, absent; and the scalds, who seem, even in those rude days, to have been an *irritable genus*, agreed among themselves to try to outdo him in their battle songs; and forthwith they composed the following:—

"Then Gissur sang:—

From me shall bonders girl ne'er hear  
A thought of sorrow, care, or fear:  
I wish my girl knew how gay  
We arm us for our viking fray.



Many and brave they are, we know,  
Who come against us there below;  
But, life or death, we one and all,  
By Norway's king will stand or fall.

"And Thorfin Mudr made another song, viz. :—

Dark is the cloud of men and shields,  
Slow moving up through Yerdal's fields:  
These Verdral folks presume to bring  
Their armed force against their king.  
On! let us feed the carrion crow,—  
Give her a feast in every blow;  
And, above all, let Dronheim's hordes  
Feel the sharp edge of true men's swords.

"And Thormod sang,—

The whistling arrows pipe to battle,  
Sword and shield their war-call rattle.  
Up! brave men, up! the faint heart ne'er  
Finds courage when the danger's near.  
Up! brave men, up! with Olaf on!  
With heart and hand a field is won.  
One viking cheer!—then, stand of words,  
We'll speak with our death-dealing swords.

"These songs were immediately got by heart by the army."

Doubtless they did good service. Thormod, next to Sigvat, seems to have been Olaf's favourite scald. On the morning of the battle, the king, who could sleep no longer, called him up :—

"Sing us a song," said the king. Thormod raised himself up, and sang so loud that the whole army could hear him. He began to sing the old Biarkamal, of which these are the first verses :—

The day is breaking,—  
The house cock, shaking  
His rustling wings,  
While priest-bell rings,  
Crows up the morn,  
And touting horn  
Wakes thralls to work and weep:  
Ye sons of Adil, cast off sleep!  
Wake up! wake up!  
Nor wassail cup,  
Nor maiden's jeer,  
Awaits you here.  
Hroif of the bow!  
Hare of the blow!

Up in your might! the day is breaking;  
'Tis Hildur's game that bides your waking.

"Then the troops awoke, and when the song was ended the people thanked him for it; and it pleased many, as it was suitable to the time and occasion, and they called it the house-carle's whet. The king thanked him for the pleasure, and took a gold ring that weighed half a mark and gave it him. Thormod thanked the king for the gift, and said, 'We have a good king; but it is not easy to say how long the king's life may be. It is my prayer, sire, that thou shouldst never part from me either in life or death.' The king replied, 'We shall all go together so long as I rule, and as ye will follow me.'"

And devotedly did Thormod follow him; for the king and his chief men were slain in the battle, and his faithful scald, sorely wounded, had only time to sing King Olaf's praise once more ere he died. At this battle, ere the fight began, a remarkably tall and handsomely accoutred man came to the king, and prayed him to accept his service. This was Arnliot, the robber, and he reminded him of the silver dish he had sent. The king, finding he was a heathen, caused him to be baptized—which, according to St. Olaf, seems to have been the whole sum and substance of Christianity—and placed him in the front of his army, where he gallantly fell.

King Olaf was canonized soon after his death—for what good deed it would be difficult to tell, since he appears to have been a sanguinary and ruthless plunderer. The close connexion which subsisted at this period between the Norsemen and English, is singularly illustrated by the fact, that no less than three parish churches in London are dedicated to this belligerent saint of Norway.

The reign of Olaf's successor and son, Magnus, was short; and he was succeeded by Harald Hardrada (the Stern), who was King Olaf's half brother. Harald was a great traveller, as well as warrior. He journeyed to Constantinople, and entered the Greek emperor's service, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and at length returned to his own land, laden with the riches of the

East. King Harald composed songs himself, and patronized many scalds. The following is an "oar song," by Thiodolf :—

It was upon a Saturday,  
Ship-tilts were struck and stowed away,  
And past the town our dragon glides,  
That girls might see our glancing sides.  
Out from the Nid brave Harald steers;  
Westward at first the dragon veers;  
Our lads together down with oars,  
The splash is echoed round the shores.  
Their oars our king's men handle well,  
One stroke is all the eye can tell:  
All level o'er the water rise;  
The girls look on in sweet surprise.  
Such things, they think, can ne'er give way:  
They little know the battle-day.  
The Danish girls, who dread our shout,  
Might wish our ship-gear not so stout.

'Tis in the fight, not on the wave,  
That oars may break and fail the brave.  
At sea, beneath the ice-cold sky,  
Safely our oars o'er ocean ply;  
And when at Dronheim's holy stream  
Our seventy oars in distance gleam,  
We seem, while rowing from the sea,  
An erne with iron wings to be.

This valiant king found his death on English ground, Toste, brother of the English King Harald, having asked his aid in contesting the crown. Snorro's version of this portion of English history, is scarcely more incorrect than that of many of the continental contemporary historians. He asserts that Harald was foster-son of the Confessor, and that he treated him as his child. If, contrary to the Norman historians, Harald were younger than Toste, as Snorro also asserts, then the enmity of the invading brother is better accounted for. To aid this brother, Harald Hardrada set forth in proud array; but omens of approaching ill were not wanting. This reads not much unlike an incantation scene :—

"While they lay in Solundir a man named Gyrdur, on board the king's ship, had a dream. He thought he was standing in the king's ship, and saw a great witch-wife standing on the island, with a fork in one hand and a trough in the other. He thought, also, that he saw over all the fleet, and that a fowl was sitting upon every ship's stern, and that these fowls were all ravens or emes; and the witch-wife sang this song :—

From the east I'll 'tice the king,  
To the west the king I'll bring;  
Many a noble bone will be  
In battle left for me.  
Ravens o'er Glinke's prey are fitting,  
Eying the prey they think most fitting.  
Upon the stem I'll sail with them!  
Upon the stem I'll sail with them!

There was also a man called Thord, in a ship which lay not far from the king's. He dreamt one night that he saw King Harald's fleet, coming to land, and he knew the land to be England. He saw a great battle-array on the land; and he thought both sides began to fight, and had many banners flapping in the air. And before the army of the people of the country was riding a huge witch-wife upon a wolf; and the wolf had a man's carcass in his mouth, and the blood was dropping from his jaws; and when he had eaten up one body she threw another into his mouth, and so one after another, and he swallowed them all. And she sang thus :—

Shade's eagle eyes  
The king's ill luck espies;  
Though glancing shields  
Hide the green fields,  
The king's ill luck she spies.  
To bode the doom of this great king,  
The flesh of bleeding men I fling  
To hairy jaw and hungry maw!  
To hairy jaw and hungry maw!

King Harald also dreamt one night that he was in Nidaros, and met his brother, King Olaf, who sang to him these verses :—

In many a fight  
My name was bright;  
Men weep, and tell  
How Olaf fell.  
Thy death is near;  
Thy corpse, I fear,  
The crow will feed,  
The witch-wife's steed.

Many other dreams and forebodings were then told of, and most of them gloomy."

Says Snorro; but the king boldly set sail, and landed on the coast of Yorkshire. Here he gained

a decisive victory over the two Saxon Earls, Walthiof and Morcar, and then pressed onward to Stanford. The weather was fine, and many had laid aside their armour, when Harald's troops saw a great army coming against them :—

"King Harald Godwinsson had come with an immense army, both of cavalry and infantry. Now King Harald Sigurdsson rode round his army, to see how every part was drawn up. He was upon a black horse, and the horse stumbled under him, so that the king fell off. He got up in haste, and said, 'A fall is lucky for a traveller.' The English King Harald said to the Northmen who were with him, 'Do ye know the stout man who fell from his horse, with the blue kirtle and the beautiful helmet?' 'That is the king himself,' said they. The English king said, 'A great man, and of stately appearance is he; but I think his luck has left him.' Twenty horsemen rode forward from the Thing-men's troops against the Northmen's array; and all of them, and likewise their horses, were clothed in armour. One of the horsemen said, 'Is Earl Toste in this army?' The earl answered, 'It is not to be denied that ye will find him here.' The horseman says, 'Thy brother, King Harald, sends thee salutation, with the message that thou shalt have the whole of Northumberland; and rather than thou shouldst not submit to him, he will give thee the third part of his kingdom to rule over along with himself.' The earl replies, 'This is something different from the enmity and scorn he offered last winter; and if this had been offered then, it would have saved many a man's life who is now dead, and it would have been better for the kingdom of England. But if I accept of this offer, what will he give King Harald Sigurdsson for his trouble?' The horseman replied, 'He has also spoken of this; and will give him seven feet of English ground, or as much more as he may be taller than other men.' 'Then,' said the Earl, 'go now and tell King Harald to get ready for battle: for never shall the Northmen say with truth that Earl Toste left King Harald Sigurdsson to join his enemy's troops, when he came to fight west here in England. We shall rather all take the resolution to die with honour, or to gain England by a victory.' Then the horseman rode back. King Harald Sigurdsson said to the earl, 'Who was the man who spoke so well?' The earl replied, 'That was King Harald Godwinsson.' Then said King Harald Sigurdsson, 'That was by far too long concealed from me; for they had come so near to our army, that this Harald should never have carried back the tidings of our men's slaughter.'"

King Harald fought like a lion, but was at length struck by an arrow in his throat, and fell, receiving the gift that had been proffered him, "seven feet of English ground." Would that some Saxon chronicle might be found to afford us as vivid and as spirited an account of that severe contest which took place so soon after at Hastings.

Snorro incidentally alludes more than once to the tyranny of the stern Conqueror. The following lines, which he gives from "Earl Walthiof's ballad," by Thorkel—would that Snorro had preserved the whole!—reads very much like one of the simple laments in which the populace bewailed their lost freedom, and the hero who died for them :—

William came o'er the sea,  
With bloody sword came he:  
Cold heart and bloody hand  
Now rule the English land.  
Earl Walthiof he slew—  
Walthiof the brave and true.  
Cold heart and bloody hand  
Now rule the English land.

We think it far from improbable that Norwegian and Danish history might throw much light on the tumults and popular outbreaks of the Conqueror's reign. Although we cannot allow, with Mr. Laing, that the Danish portion of our population were the chief movers in every popular outbreak, still, when we remember that the great conspiracy against the Norman king—that for which Earl Walthiof forfeited his life—was arranged at Norwich, in a county actually colonized by the Danes, and that the longest

continued strife was carried on in the fens of Lincolnshire, another county peopled by them, it seems to prove that the aid of the Danish population, and perhaps the aid of the Vikings, also, who hovered on the coast, was both expected and trusted to.

We regret we have not room for a few remarks on Mr. Laing's excellent preliminary dissertation; but, while agreeing with him on most points, we must dissent from his low estimate of Anglo-Saxon literature. All the Saxon monkish writers do not deserve his sweeping censure; for much of Aldhelm's and Alcuin's Latin poetry, not to mention that of others, is graceful and elegant. Nor can we allow the venerable Saxon Chronicle to be run down—far less to be referred to as a specimen of the unpoetical character of the Saxon people. Surely, Mr. Laing must know that the study of Anglo-Saxon literature, in good earnest, has but just commenced, and that its stores have been scarcely discovered. Still, the spirited ode on the Battle of Brunaburg, the Song of the Traveller, and many others—above all, that noble epic, Beowulf—are proofs, we think, that the poetry of Saxon England may claim an equal praise with that of Scandinavia.

*Ireland.* By J. Venedey. Leipsic, Brockhaus; London, Williams & Norgate.

Mr. Venedey is a German refugee, implicated, when a student, in the affair of Hambach, or some such piece of continental treason; since which time, like Heine or Boerne, he has devoted himself to literature, or rather to historical research. His 'Germanenthum, Romerthum, und Christenthum' is a prize essay, full of research and ingenious views. His letters on Normandy have been sufficiently esteemed to induce piracy in this country: and for these sins, it has been thought worth while, by the government of Prussia, to exempt him from the amnesty proclaimed at the beginning of the present reign to all young Prussians who had politically sinned.

With the same headlong ardour which prompted him, when a student, to deny the King of Prussia's right to his Rhenish provinces, Mr. Venedey hastens to Ireland, and has no sooner landed, than he flings his cap in the air, and shouts *Hurrah for Repeal!* Is this quite fair on the part of the learned and patriotic German? At this moment the liberals of Germany have all come to worship one political idea, and that is, the unity of their great, but unfortunately divided country. The knitting together of its dis severed portions is invoked at present by every German patriot as the *magnum opus*, the great thing to be desired, the first step to regeneration, and as something to which even freedom may be temporarily sacrificed.

How is it, that one of these enthusiastic sticklers for the political amalgamation of all who speak the Teutonic tongue in Germany, should come to our islands to swell the cry for dividing them? Can it proceed from a fair wish to right wrongs, or increase human happiness? Or is it a spark of that puerile jealousy of British greatness which pervades the continent, and which has insidiously crept even into the heart of honest Germans?

Suppose we retort upon them, and apply to Bohemia that line of argument which they employ with regard to Ireland. Bohemia was once a Protestant country. It was conquered by Catholic Austria, which succeeded in enforcing the same yoke that England did upon Ireland. But whilst England allowed the Irish serf to live, Austria's iron hoof trod the life out of the Bohemian Protestant, massacred and destroyed the sect. Shall an English stranger now go to Bohemia, and seeing it as miserable as Ireland, though quite depopulated, far more despoti-

cally governed and aristocracy-ridden—shall this stranger propose the separation of the Slavonic Bohemia from the rest of Germany, as a remedy for its sufferings? Take away Bohemia, and you cut North and South Germany in two, destroy its compactness, its unity, its strength, and mar the future prospects of that great empire, so fondly imagined and looked forward to. A member of "Young Germany" would tear an Englishman in pieces, who seriously made such a proposal, or joined in such a cry. Let the Germans do as they would be done by.

Having commenced with this reproof, we must say that Mr. Venedey's book is lively and concisely written—his account of the great men and the great meetings highly graphic and characteristic; and we are not at all surprised to learn, that the work is most popular, especially in those Catholic regions, of which the author is a native, round about Cologne, and through Westphalia. One of the effects of the volume has been to originate an address and a subscription in those towns for the Irish agitator. But we are much mistaken, if the Prussian government does not succeed, in one way or another, to put its thumb on the proposal and its extinguisher on the enthusiasm.

As a specimen of Mr. Venedey's book, we give the following lively and interesting account of his reception by Mr. O'Connell and his family:—

My friend Biernatzky gave me, before I left Paris, a letter of introduction to Mr. John O'Connell, and I hoped through him to become acquainted with his father. Dr. Gray introduced me to him at Athlone. I left my card at his house in Dublin, but had no other opportunity of improving my acquaintance with him. I felt, indeed, how necessary it was for him to be circumspect in his "receptions" of strangers, and I resigned all hope of personal knowledge of O'Connell. I was, fortunately, mistaken. Through Mr. Fitzpatrick, the intimate friend of O'Connell, I obtained the privilege of dining at the table of the Irish patriot, and enjoying his converse and that of his family, more than once. Sir Robert Peel's speech, on the motion of Mr. O'Brien, appeared in the Dublin papers the day before I dined at the house of Mr. O'Connell, and he had made a speech in answer to it at the Repeal Association that very day. Mr. Fitzpatrick had told me to come half an hour before dinner-time. When I gave my name, I was told that he was asleep, and was forthwith ushered into the drawing-room, where I found Mrs. French, O'Connell's eldest daughter, and Mrs. Morgan O'Connell; the former was in mourning for the death of her husband; she was pale, but her features, and especially her eyes, were full of spirit. Mrs. Morgan O'Connell is a fine Connaught woman. What must I say of our conversations? Have I any right to speak of them? I have no excuse in the celebrity of their great relative, to draw the light of publicity upon these ladies. I shall, therefore, only say, that the one beamed with intellect and the other with beauty and cordiality. Daniel O'Connell, jun., soon came; he is a fine young man, who has pursued his studies under his father's superintendence, and last of all came O'Connell, his two eldest sons, Morgan and John, and Mr. Fitzpatrick. O'Connell wore a green coat with a black collar, and over that a blue cloak, which he kept on during dinner-time. He begged me to excuse his not taking it off, having the habit of keeping himself thus wrapped up after he had spoken in public. After greetings and compliments had passed, he kissed his daughter and daughter-in-law and sat down in the circle. That he was the centre to which all eyes were turned, may be easily understood. And, indeed, without either his name or his acts, O'Connell is a man to be, of himself, the centre of any society. He sat there a Colossus, or statue of Jupiter, dominating all. There were the signs of exhaustion in his countenance, but this did not prevent spirit starting from his eyes and humour playing about his mouth. Speaking little himself, he encouraged others with cordiality and cheerful smiles. Dinner soon came: O'Connell sat at the head of the table, Mr. Morgan O'Connell at

the foot; Mrs. French sat on the right of her father, and Mrs. Morgan on the left, and at either side the guests and other members of the family. Before we sat down, O'Connell said a short grace. It was Friday, and therefore no meat was brought to the table. There was everything else in abundance, the best wine and the freshest fruits. During dinner, O'Connell was always the leader of the conversation, though he spoke little, and only to his children and his guests, to invite them to take of this and that dish, or such and such a wine. The greatest silence prevailed during the whole dinner, and at times I felt a certain uneasiness seize me, such as I had not for a long time before had, and which brought back to my recollection my days of boyhood. After *dessert*, O'Connell's grandchildren came in, and I believe, if he had a dozen, that he had sixty of them. They each gave their grandfather a kiss. He then took his daughter's hand in his for a short time; he gave his other hand to his daughter-in-law, and thus sat hand-in-hand with them. There was something solemn in this, which one would not have expected at a moment when the giant mind was relaxed. When the dinner was over, O'Connell said grace, again kissed his grandchildren, and the ladies then left the room with them. The whole dinner had quite the character of a patriarchal family scene, and inspired me with more and more veneration for a man who became greater, in my eyes, every day I remained in Ireland. The conversation did not get quite free even after dinner, and I perceived it was necessary for O'Connell to set his own tongue going in order to loosen those of his friends. None of his sons spoke save young Dan, just returned from travel. I had an opportunity, however, of observing to Mr. O'Connell that in Germany we were all Unionists, whilst the Irish were Separatists. We clamoured for an Union, and your efforts are to dissolve one. I was then obliged to explain, and to show the difference between Ireland and Germany, Germany having much that Ireland wants, and Ireland possessing much which Germany has not. Germany has provincial institutions, Ireland imperial institutions, which, without the support of the provincial ones, are but a misfortune. Ireland might learn much from Germany, and Germany would find much to better her condition in England and Ireland. This little episode brought some life into the conversation. I saw that this sketch, and the example taken from Germany, was new to him. This was all that I had the opportunity of remarking. Tea was then served in the drawing-room, whilst O'Connell retired to his study, and did not again appear. This is his daily habit, and shows the patriarchal fear in which he is held by his children and grandchildren. They see him seldom, except working for the good of Ireland, and they are young enough to know him only as the great man and the liberator of Ireland. I heard that O'Connell was the gayest companion in the world, and would amuse a whole company by his spirit, fun, and humour. This can the more easily be understood, as he, being the soul of all, must naturally communicate his feelings to all around him.

I dined again yesterday with O'Connell. He was quite a different man from when I was there before. At dinner he was quite active, and did honour to the viands and to the wine. The conversation was friendly, and on general topics; but when the ladies and the children left the dining-room, the conversation took a severer turn. The principal topic was Repeal; it is a subject ever new and ever interesting in Ireland. Mr. Fitzpatrick, one of the guests, said that sending a petition for Repeal to the Parliament in London, was tantamount to a tacit recognition of the supremacy of the English Parliament. O'Connell answered, if he could hope to bring on Repeal by such means, he would not prevent that petition from being presented. Right was on the side of Ireland, and power on the side of England; and if Ireland had once the power of ruling itself, a mere matter of form would not stand in its way, nor prejudice its right. One of the guests then remarked, how difficult it would be to bring England to a compromise. O'Connell answered, that the emancipation in 1829, even to the last moment of its passing, was so improvable, that nothing in England's conduct to Ireland could be despaired of as improbable. He then spoke of his own plans, and said that the way in which new



epochs were founded upon the history of nations, was without precedent. The Magna Charta had been obtained by unconstitutional means, and so had the foundation of the Orange and Hanoverian dynasties. Such new regulations were themselves a precedent; if they were founded upon necessity, and the state of circumstances. John O'Connell then brought the conversation upon the Dublin press, and complained that they did not, like the London press, make the private affairs and acts of the national meetings the subject for leading articles. O'Connell agreed that these journals were very unimportant, and that there was only one of the journals which had really well written articles. I wondered at these complaints, but much more so when I found out that O'Connell, in spite of his power, left the Dublin press to its entire freedom. There was another remark which astonished me much. O'Connell said that Peel's *Do-nothing* policy was the very best for him. All that Peel could do would only do harm to England, and I was for a long time astonished at having heard him speak so clearly and simply. John O'Connell gave his father a feast yesterday, to which I had the honour of an invitation. I rejoice I have had an opportunity of observing Daniel O'Connell in another point of view. The Irish have an admirable custom, in summer, of entertaining their company as much as possible in the open air. They are a poetical people, and feel that nature is sufficiently beautiful to set off the most splendid feast. John O'Connell had chosen Dalkey Island for that purpose. This island is situated at the southernmost extremity of Dublin Bay; its position is very beautiful; the island itself is a steep rock, upon which only a scanty herbage grows. A Martello tower, a signal house, and the ruins of an old chapel (where in Ireland is there a place without ruins?) are the only signs to show that the island is not uninhabited. The tower and signal house are English, but the rocks and ruins are Irish. The weather was not very inviting, and I preferred going by land to the point opposite Dalkey Island, whilst part of the company, with Mr. O'Connell, were to go in a boat from Kingstown; but sea sickness taught them better, and they came to a resolution to give up the island, which required so unfriendly a passage; therefore when I came to the railway station in Kingstown, I learnt, from a servant of Mr. O'Connell's, that the guests who had gone by *terra firma* had changed the plan of campaign, and that we were to assemble at the cottage of a Dr. MacDonald.

We lost nothing by the change: I knew this cottage well; it was one of my favourite resorts. There is a splendid sea view. In order to reach this cottage, one must pass over the cape which separates Dublin Bay from the sea. At the extremity of this point there is a wall which has stone steps leading up to its top. On one side of these steps is a beautiful view of Dalkey Island, Killiney, and Dublin Bay; and on the other one sees Killiney Bay. Dr. MacDonald's cottage is situated in a position which commands the most beautiful view. In front is the sea, stretching in a semicircle, and beginning almost at our feet; to the right, wild and steep rocks, against which the waves break. Above these are the Killiney Hills, which seem to give the hand to those of the county Wicklow. Three or four chains of mountains, one over the other, and a tongue of land, stretching out into the sea like a confused mass of rocks heaped together, confine a quiet, luxuriant, and blossoming valley of several miles extent. I never saw such contrast of colour so beautifully blended, and if one were suddenly transported there by magic on a summer's evening, one would imagine oneself in the genial clime of the South, instead of being in Northern Ireland. When I arrived at the rendezvous, the company had already assembled. There seemed to be a general dread of sea sickness. The gentlemen read the papers, and the ladies remained outside resting themselves. This cottage was not such a musty roomless country house as there is generally in Ireland. A table was laid the whole length of the room from one end to the other; the floor was plaster and stone, and the ceiling, beams and laths. The table was laid with cold viands; and in a corner there was another table, on which coats, shawls, hats, umbrellas, and parasols, were placed. The company consisted of O'Connell's whole family, sons, daughters, brothers-in-law, and grandchildren; Thomas Steele; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick; Mrs. A—, and myself. Mr.

Fitzpatrick proposed a walk before dining, and I voted for the proposition. It was also adopted by a minority of those present; and they immediately set forth, to my regret. My sense of duty did not permit me to remain, although the majority was more interesting to me than the minority; but at dinner-time we all assembled together again. I think in this world, there is nothing so unfortunate as to have a bad stomach. All of the guests, and indeed the Irish in general, have no reason to complain in this respect. All O'Connell's friends and kinsmen attacked the bottle with great assiduity, but I was obliged to act teetotaler. Had I dared to place my inclination against my duty, I should have fallen; for without any other merit, it is very hard to be a martyr to abstinence. After dinner, Tom Steele stood up and made, with comic pathos, a speech which filled me with some anxiety. He said neither more nor less than that we were under a great *delusion*, that we might think that we were in a cottage on the mainland, but that in reality and truth, we were that blessed moment in the island of Dalkey. Every one laughed, but I was in some perplexity to know what the worthy Tom meant, till a neighbour explained the riddle to me. Before the Revolution of '98, Dalkey Island was renowned for its king. Once every year, all Dublin issued forth to the island to choose a king thereof. The monarch was of the same kind as the jolly king of Ivetot in France. The deepest drinkers were his primest heroes, and first dignitaries. Unhappy Ireland! There came a time when even this innocent joke became a terror to the rulers of Ireland, and a source of persecution for her sons. It was a national *fête*, and it was quite enough, in order to make it joyous for the patriot, that it should be suspicious to the oppressor; the Irish who on Dalkey shore, cried, 'Long live the King of Dalkey,' filled the Castle with alarm; the celebration was treasonable, and therefore was highly prized. Tom Steele's speech had no other object than to resuscitate this anniversary, and for this reason he informed us that our *terra firma* cottage was positively on Dalkey Island. All agreed with him, and whilst the circumstances were explained to me, the election took place. It fell upon Mr. Fitzpatrick, who on the spot, and without much ceremony, was immediately proclaimed king. All his subjects drank to his health, in answer whereunto he spoke a long and beautiful address, just as if he had been born king of Prussia or of France. It was easy to see that kingship was not so awful a burthen, though the bearer strove to make it appear of a certain weight. At last he said—I must name a prime minister to manage affairs of state, and he named Dan O'Connell to the post; we drank approbation, and good luck to the choice. O'Connell rose and returned a short speech of thanks, and straight elevated Tom Steele to the office of chancellor, he being avowedly most learned in the law. Tom Steele then returned thanks in another speech, and declared his intention of administering law and equity as badly as he possibly could, as was the duty of a legitimate lord chancellor.

Then O'Connell appointed a court fool, a lord of the bed-chamber, naming for the latter place a young man who spent eighteen hours out of the twenty-four in bed, and devoted the remaining six to his pipe. I had the honour of being appointed home secretary, by right of my being a foreigner, and I declared, in gratitude, my fitness for the place, being in eight days about to quit the shores of Ireland. The war minister was a lady who certainly had a whole park of artillery in her eyes, and another dame was appointed commander-in-chief of the army. The wildest young devil among O'Connell's grandchildren was named master of the ceremonies, and the most taciturn and quiet young man in the company, who had not a word to say, was appointed speaker of the house of commons; but still water runs deep, and the new speaker made a most appropriate speech, being in the following terms: "Mum is the word." There reigned the most beautiful and indescribable fun and jollity, that it is possible to conceive; man and wife, old and young, grandfather and grandchild, all mingled and playing gaily together. It is easy to conceive that the English, who amuse themselves, as Froissart says, *monit tristement*, could not comprehend this or render it compatible with the seriousness of life. For an Englishman to have seen O'Connell at such a moment, would have begotten in

him the conclusion that there was no earnestness in the patriot. A Frenchman might understand his gaiety, or even a German, but an Englishman could only understand it in a comedian; and such is the character which the English bestow upon O'Connell. He has shown himself thus once or twice in London, and this has sufficed to obtain for him such a false and hypocritical character there. There could not be a lovelier nor more sunshiny day than this *fête* on Dalkey cliffs; the little cabin, with the old Irish Thor in his joviality, was sufficiently poetic, and a pair of black eyes, of which I shall say no more, rendered it more poetic still. The ladies at length retired, the gentlemen clustered together, and a solid political conversation began to flow, of which I have only two recollections. One was a panegyric by O'Connell on Father Mathew, as the best orator he knew, full of simplicity, brevity, discretion, poetic language, striking metaphor, without repetition, alike impressive upon young and old. I could not but ask O'Connell why, when he spoke of European sympathies for Ireland, he mentioned Spain and France, but never Germany; he answered that Germany lay far off, and since 1832 had shown no symptoms of liberal ideas. I flatter myself that I undecieved him in that respect.

The length of this extract must be our excuse for not indulging in any more observations on Mr. Venedy's book, for which, indeed, the said extract speaks sufficiently.

*The Land of Israel, according to the Covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob.*  
By Alexander Keith, D.D. Edinburgh, Whyte.

Dr. Keith is one of those literal interpreters of Scripture who look for the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, and hold what he calls "the perpetuity of the Covenant concerning the land." As Dr. Keith has visited Palestine, he is capable of giving with accuracy the topographical character of the country and its boundaries, and comparing these with the scriptural definition. To the natural fertility of the land he bears personal testimony, and asserts its ancient populousness. After two elaborate chapters, containing a sketch of the history and state of Syria during the Middle Ages, Dr. Keith proceeds to detail the progressive desolation of Syria, and describes the various ruined towns through which, at shorter or longer distances, the traveller now successively passes. Everywhere marks are seen, not of desolation only, but of depopulation also. Thus the countries east of the Dead Sea and the Jordan show, at every step, the vestiges of ancient cities, the remains of temples, public edifices, and churches. Dr. Keith thus describes the ruins in Gilead and Bashan:—

"In landing (he says) the reader from one field of ruined cities to another, and entering on a new stage in the dreary route, it may be enough to say that the stream which we here pass is the Jabbok; and, if endowed with the spirit of faith, he may well be refreshed for encountering a desert by tasting of that brook by the way. In passing through the land of Philistia and the hill country of Judea, the writer felt the oppressiveness of the sensation irresistibly caused by the desolate aspect, in general, of all around, as if the cheerless scene had cast its own image on his heart. And he could not but seek relief in anticipating the time when the *joy* that has gone from the land shall return, and the tree stripped of its leaves shall again be 'a noble vine.' \* \* \*

"Ruins are as abundant on the north, as on the south of the Zerk. They are still met with 'at every step.' The next district on which we enter also boasts of its 366 ruined towns and villages, a hyperbolic mode of expression, denoting a vast number. But though, strictly speaking, they be not so numerous as days in the year, the allegation, as comparatively near to the truth, may be more justifiable there than in other lands, limited to a similarly defined territory; and these regions, that vie with each other now in the multitude of their ruins, as



anciently in the magnificence of their cities, have less reason than any country in Europe, were its towns and villages estimated so highly, to blush at such a boast, for the number of ruins is greater there than that of cities or towns in any equal space, China itself scarcely excepted. Having seen, specially, how numerous are the ruins that are spread over the now houseless lands of Moab and Ammon, pages need not be filled with the names of those which bestrew the kingdom of Bashan in numbers amply sufficient to vindicate the Scriptural record—concerning its *sixty cities, besides unvalled towns and villages a great many*, which pertained to its ancient kingdom, the loss of which gave to Og king of Bashan an immortal name. But as this record, like others, has been seized on and assailed, it may not be amiss to show specially here, exclusive of their multiplicity, what noble cities that land did sustain, and how these very ruins, from the beauty of their edifices and solidity of their structure, may mock in return the proudest of the cities in which these scoffers dwell. The cities of the Decapolis might, in ancient times, like those of Judea, have maintained a mutual rivalry; but scarcely anywhere are ruins to be found which outvie those of Jerash, supposed, from the similarity of the name, to be the ancient *Gerasa*, situated on a small stream which flows into the *Zerkah*. They not only prove the magnificence and importance of the ancient city; but, though unknown, like those of Petra, till the present century, they show that even Palmyra and Baalbec were not unrivalled in the splendour of their edifices by other cities that, like them, once stood in their glory within the allotted inheritance of Israel. Fallen as they are, enough is left to prove that the banks of a streamlet of that oft-derided land were so enriched and adorned, even by a people given up to idolatry, as to challenge in their magnificence, though in ruins, any spot in Europe, the most richly garnished with princely edifices. Lofty columns generally pertain only to palaces or temples, or other public buildings, which are thus, as well as by their greatness, distinguished from the common habitations even of royal cities. But the streets of Jerash were lined with colonnades from end to end, and opened a way to public edifices, which yet lost not their distinction, while statelier or finer columns were doubled or multiplied around them. Extending on both the ascending sides of the small stream which nearly intersected the city, the walls, where not almost entire, form a distinct lineal mound of *heaven stones*, of a considerable height, and, in a circuit of an hour and a half, they enclose an immense space almost entirely covered with ruins. The principal street, extending nearly from one extremity of the ruins to the other, was lined on both sides with columns, many of which are fallen, many fractured and shortened, and not a few still erect and unbroken—some thirty feet high, others twenty-five, and the lowest about twenty: 'where a high column stands near a shorter one, the architecture over the other reposes upon a projecting bracket worked into the shaft of the higher one.' On one side of the street, in less than a third part of its length, thirty-four columns are yet standing. Behind the colonnade there are in some places, vaulted apartments, which appear to have been shops. Cross streets, diverging at various distances from the long central street, had also their colonnades, and were adorned with public edifices or bridges, while the more distant spaces on each side are covered with indiscriminate ruins of the habitations of the more humble citizens. The remains of pavement in several streets may put to shame the capital of France. One, at least, of the bridges has been raised to a great height to render the acclivity less dangerous; and, as observed by Lord Claud Hamilton, transverse lines, to prevent horses from slipping, have been cut on the pavement, as may be seen on some of the hills in the city of London. Near a copious fountain of the clearest water, not far from the centre of the ruins, is a large building, with massive walls, consisting of arched chambers, similar to Roman baths, which was doubtless a public bath; another yet remains in the same quarter, which was surrounded by a colonnade, some of the pillars of which are still erect. Opposite to the large bath, in a straight line across the centre of the city, passing an elevated bridge anciently environed by ornamental structures, and from thence through a street lined on both sides by columns, an arched gateway, facing the chief street,

leads to the splendid remains of a magnificent temple, such as few countries could have ever shown. The base of the edifice is now covered with its fallen roof. Three of the walls still stand—showing the niches for images. The front of the temple was adorned with a noble portico, with three rows of grand Corinthian columns, thirty-five or forty feet in height, the capitals of which are beautifully ornamented with acanthus leaves. The spacious area, within which it stood, was surrounded in like manner by a double row of columns, the total number of which, that originally adorned the temple and its area, was not less, in the estimation of Burckhardt, than two hundred or two hundred and fifty. Near to this temple stands a theatre which has sixteen rows of benches, with a tier of six boxes, between every two of which is a niche, 'forming a very elegant ornament,' and as befitting a station for idols as the walls of a church. Such is the transformation that it has undergone, that in 1838 a fine crop of tobacco occupied the arena, which is about fifty paces in diameter. The theatre was adorned with a quadrangle of fine large Corinthian columns, the entablature of which is perfect."

The writer of course dwells emphatically upon the circumstance, remarked by all travellers, that their cities are forsaken and deserted, even where not ruined, and that houses by hundreds are still standing in them, but untenanted. "The cities are desolate, without inhabitants, and the houses without man."

"In the beginning of the present century (adds Dr. Keith) appeals could not be made to existing facts; and Christians held the problem unresolved, if not unresolvable, how a land, long reckoned as a desert, and a blank in every modern map, could have sustained the multitudinous cities and towns, which, according to the historical Scriptures, were once planted there. The increase of knowledge has caused the mystery to cease, and to the lack of that alone can it owe its unduly protracted existence. Rather than that the land should have been plentifully tenanted in ancient times, where the most ancient towns assuredly on the face of all the earth are still standing, and have in many instances the seeming freshness of novelty in the tinge which age has given them, the wonder might reasonably arise, how many cities should thus be desolate without man; and how hundreds of houses that give good promise of lasting for ages, should, in town neighbouring with town, be left without man, without possessors, without claimants, without tenants, or any to dwell therein, while wandering herdsmen around them have no better shelter than a tent, while many walls, and gates, and bars in Bashan are as strong as ever, and the palaces, and temples, and castles of Ammon are a stable for camels, and a couching place for flocks."

Dr. Keith devotes several chapters to the ruins of cities in Judea and in the north of Syria, beyond the ancient borders of Israel. We shall quote what he says of Antioch:—

"Antioch, the seat of many kings, the chief patriarchate of the east, whose walls and bulwarks were ranked amongst the strongest, and its numerous churches were the finest in the world, often shattered and destroyed by earthquakes, more than by all the fiercest ravages of war, has still some tokens to show with what facility, were the days of its restoration come, it would be a great city again, but not a proud city as before, the seat of despotic and priestly domination. The capital of a province or tribedom in Israel, shall not be like the capital of a Roman province, or a patriarchal see, where sin reigned and ruin followed. A single sentence, and the view of a single gate as drawn by Las Casas, towards the close of last century, may show that a city without walls, as those of Israel shall be, might be built from those which anciently were raised for its defence. The ancient walls (as now to be seen), which appear to have enclosed a space of nearly four miles in circuit, are 'generally from thirty to fifty feet in height in their extremes, and fifteen feet thick throughout, having also square towers, from fifty to eighty feet high, at intervals of from fifty to eighty yards apart. The stones of which these walls are constructed are not large; but the masonry is solid and good. In the S.W. quarter, the walls and towers (of hewn stone) are in one portion perfect, and in another close by much destroyed, until they disappear alto-

gether, leaving a wide space between their last fragment here and the portion that continues along the banks of the river.' Pliny states that it was divided by the Orontes; but now the present town, which is a miserable one, does not occupy one-eighth part of the space included by the old walls, which are all on its southern side. The northern portion within the ancient walls is now filled with one extensive wood of gardens, chiefly olive, mulberry, and fig-trees. Of the many elegant churches of Antioch, the remains of only three or four, a century ago, were to be seen. Pococke saw some pieces of marble of a Mosaic pavement, which he supposed might indicate the site of the patriarchal church; and he conjectured that the patriarchal palace stood on the top of a hill in its vicinity. Such is the end of the apostolic see! A vague conjecture is the only homage that can now be paid to the departed glory of the throne which exercised supremacy over two hundred and forty bishoprics. It is but a glory of this world that can thus pass away; and such is the inheritance which the highest of hierarchies can bequeath. Vain-glory stimulated Syrian kings and Roman governors to erect splendid cities; and superstition in later ages prompted Roman Catholic devotees to raise stately edifices that could cope with magnificent heathen temples; each sharing a like fate in their ruins, may be turned to a like use in their end. If the multitude of churches could have saved a city or a country, Antioch, with its hundreds, would yet have stood; and the hill between it and the sea (Benkilish), with its reputed thousand churches, as the name imports, would yet have been covered with the dwellings of men. At the top of it are the remains of a very noble convent, called *St. Simon Stylites*; the whole of which was compassed by a wall built of hewn stone, about ninety paces in front, and two hundred and thirty in length."

With the theological opinions of the author we pretend not to deal, nor with the hopes founded on them which he cherishes, regarding the restoration of both land and people. But we can commend his book as condensing much information on the subjects to which it relates, and as a manual for such readers as take an interest in them.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Old Dover House: a Tale of Bygone Days*, by the author of 'The Young Prima Donna,' 3 vols.—There is a harmony and elegance in the style of this writer, which are more than ordinarily agreeable; though we take them to be natural graces, since never did tales more stand in need of after-thought than hers. A judicious exercise of care and consideration would make them rank high—inasmuch as they display observation of character, and feeling for situation. For the first half volume of 'The Old Dover House,' we fondly hoped that we had at last got hold of a thoroughly good novel; but, alas! as the pages were turned over, the interest ebbed away, and we perceived the authoress wandering aimlessly hither and thither, unable to control the beings she had evoked, and not sufficiently controlled by them, to impart to the narration of their proceedings an air of reality. Lady Hester Sibley is, on a smaller scale, a sort of Lady Ashton, whose pride and inflexible will crush the happiness of two of her daughters. The eldest makes a worldly marriage, is happy in it, and dies young; while poor Mabel is allowed to break her heart for a Catholic gentleman for whom we cannot care, so sparingly is he presented, and so colourlessly depicted when seen; and sweet Anne is entangled in an attachment for one of those butterfly heroes, who "love and ride away." He deserts her, of course, though not without struggle—makes a brilliant marriage, whereby he wrecks his own energies, and all but destroys the heroine past recovery: for, as to Dennis Lorimer, the husband called forward for her final reward—he (like Mabel's choice) is never sufficiently brought on the stage for the spectator to know whether he be worthy of the blessing assigned to him or not. Lady Hester's sons, Guy the clergyman, and Hugh the soldier, suffer no less than their sisters, from the author's vacillation of purpose. In short, 'The Dover House' is a vexatious book; showing, beyond all mistake, what the writer will not, as well as what she

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can, do—and, by many degrees, inferior to her last novel, 'The Belle of the Family.'

*Any Herbert, by a Lady.* Edited by the Rev. W. Sewell. This story is "warranted orthodox" in a few prefatory words, the pomposity of which is calculated to repel rather than invite a large class of readers. 'Any Herbert' possesses merit enough both as to style and moral, to have gone alone. Were we disposed to sift and to criticize, we might object to the influence exercised by so young a person as preternatural,—to the exaggerated rudeness and duplicity of some among those who are allotted to her as foils,—to the use of such hackneyed materials as an invalid mother, who is a model of grace and resignation, and to the introduction of calamity in a manner too strongly savouring of the machinery by the aid of which the Whitfields and Newtons struck terror into the thoughtless. But on the other hand, the tone of the tale is so commendable for its charity, that we will overlook its deficiency in the higher qualities of a religious work of art;—and, undeterred by the shovel-hat peeping through in canonical complacency, follow meekly—as laymen should—in the wake of Mr. Sewell, echoing his "imprimatur."

## [Advertisement.]

## THE TWO MARIES AT THE SEPULCHRE.

"Behold the place where they laid him."

This well known Lithograph, (although only executed from a pencil sketch,) being quite out of print. Messrs. Hering and Remington beg to state that they will publish in a few days another edition, beautifully lithographed by HANFSTENGL, of Dresden, from the original painting by VEIL—GALLERY OF GERMAN ART, 137, Regent-street.

*List of New Books.*—The Barons' War, including the Battles of Lewes and Evesham, by W. H. Haunow, Esq. 4to. 15s. cl.—The Journal of a Wanderer, being a Residence in India and Six Weeks in North America, by S. J. Comper, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Walker's Classics with plate by Heath, new edit., 3s. 6d. cl.—New Week's Preparation for the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper, Part I. 12mo. 1s. 6d. bd.—Hankinson's Lent Lectures on the Twenty-third Psalm, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Christison's Mathematical Tables, new edit., 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.—Arithmetic, its Principles and Practice, by J. W. Kavanagh, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—The Descendants of the Rev. Philip Henry, M.A., by S. Lawrence, 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.—Simmons' Elements of Euclid, by S. Maynard, new edit., 18mo. 5s. 6d. cl.—A Catalogue of Irregular Greek Verbs, by P. Buttman, L.L.D., translated and edited by Rev. J. R. Fishlake, 2nd edit., 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—A Guide to passing Lent Holyly, by Arvillon, edited by Pusey, 8vo. 7s. cl.—The Child's Christian Year, 3rd edit., 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Moberly's (Rev. G.) Five Sermons on the Sayings of the Great Forty Days, 8vo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Religio Medici: its Sequel, Christian Morals, by Sir T. Browne, Knt. M.D., post 8vo. 8s. bds.—Sutton's (Rev. Dr.) Godly Meditations on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, new edit., 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Elements of Church History, by D. Welsh, Vol. I. 8vo. 12s. cl.—Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland, 4th edit., royal 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.—The Sacrament of Baptism, by Rev. W. K. Tweedie, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.—Anglo-Catholicism, a short Treatise on the Theory of the English Church, by Rev. W. Gresley, 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.—Paston Week, 5th edit., 18mo. 2s. cl.—The Christian Student, by Rev. E. Bickersteth, 4th edit., 8vo. 7s. cl.—Letters from America, by John Robert Godley, 2 vols., post 8vo. 16s. cl.—Strickland's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2nd edit., 2 vols., post 8vo. 11s. cl.—Whitefriars, new edit., 3 vols., post 8vo. 11s. 6d. bds.—Darwin on Volcanic Islands, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—Nature: an Essay, and Lectures on the Times, by R. W. Emerson, 32mo. 1s. swd.—Johnson on Manures, 4th edit., 8vo. 16s. cl.—Ireland and its Rulers since 1829, Part II., post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—Laguette's Introduction to French Prosody after Ollendorf's System, 2nd edit., 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Richelieu in Love, or Youth of Charles I. 8vo. 4s. 6d. swd.—London, edited by C. Knight, Vol. VI., imperial 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—A Grammar of the German Language, by Dr. G. Koubst, 2nd edit., 12mo. 5s. cl.—Palm Leaves, by R. M. Milnes, 8vo. 5s. cl.—The Minor Poems of Schiller, by J. H. Moravia, 8vo. 7s. cl.—Aldine Poets. (Vol. XLIV., XLV., XLVI.) Churchill, 3 vols., edited by W. Tooke, Esq. F.R.S., 8vo. 15s. cl.—Rouse's Mortgage Precedents, &c., 12mo. 8s. bd.—An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics, by A. S. Hart, 8vo. 6s. 6d. bds.—A Memoir of Mrs. Margaret Wilson, by J. Wilson, D.D., post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.—King Alfred, a poem by John Fitchet, edited by R. Roscoe, 6 vols. 8vo. 3s. 3s. cl.—Brandreth's Dissertation on the Metre of Homer, 8vo. 6s. cl.—Western Africa, its Condition, and Christianity the Means of its Recovery, by B. J. East, 12mo. 5s. cl.—Mayer's Mexico, 8vo. 16s. cl.

## PENSÉES.

## The Beleaguered Oak.

HARK! how the winds, among the giant boughs  
Of the old oak, are raging; to and fro  
They toss his skeleton limbs, and howl the while,  
As if in mockery of his changed estate:  
Fain would they rend his noble heart asunder,  
And hurl his lowering grandeur in the dust;  
But he defies them. Stubborn in his strength,  
He groans but yields not. He bethinks him too,  
Perchance, how soon swift Time will give him back  
The glory of his prime:—ah, then the winds

Will float around him with an altered tone,  
Will sing sweet melodies the livelong day,  
And nestle softly thro' the starry hours  
Amongst his curtaining foliage;—then, a host  
Of merry birds will greet him evermore  
With their glad lays, till all his young green leaves,  
All the quick pulses of his mighty frame,  
Thrill with delight;—then, summer skies will shower  
The golden sunlight on his head by day,  
The silvery dew by night, and men will rest  
Safe-sheltered from the sultry noon-tide glare  
Beneath his broad, deep shade: so is he strong,  
So, steadfast to withstand the tyranny  
Of the rude blast. And so the peasant, doomed  
To toil from morn till eve on the bleak hills,  
Doth brave the sufferance, and with manly soul  
Bear up against the present weariness,  
By thinking of the hour when he shall see  
The light,—not of the glorious stars in heaven,  
But the faint ray, the beacon of his rest,  
From his cottage lattice gleaming. On his ear,  
In the pauses of his labour, oft doth fall  
The welcoming voice of his true-hearted wife,  
Or the shrill laughter of his little ones.  
He sees the ruddy blaze of his warm hearth,  
Feels the sweet sunshine of the smile of home,  
And cheered and strengthened by those joys to come,  
Turns, with blythe spirit, to his task again.

Enfield, March 7.

T. WESTWOOD.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Rome, Feb. 27, 1844.

There is nothing of any value published here at present; indeed, what can be expected to issue from so fettered a press as that of Rome? To ascertain the state of Literature in Italy, one must inquire elsewhere than in the Eternal City; still it is a common observation amongst the Romans, that the best "Publishers' List" is the damnable and prohibitory decrees of His Holiness. At all events, it is from such a source that I derived my first knowledge of 'Arnaldo da Brescia,' tragedia di Giovanni Battista Niccolini. The work was circulated during the last autumn in Florence, in manuscript, but has now been printed, and ushered into the world under the favourable auspices of the curses both loud and deep of the Pope, and, as might have been expected, has been read (in private) with avidity. Indeed, it is provoking more attention than any work of the day—chafing and exciting the blood of young Italy; though the very enthusiasm with which it has been received, indicates a previous excited state of feeling of no ordinary character. The work was printed, it is said, at Florence, at the end of 1843, at the expense and on the sole responsibility of the author. I believe it is prohibited there now, as it is in Rome; but in spite of prohibitions, I am told that 2,000 copies are circulating around the walls of the Vatican. 'Arnaldo da Brescia' must not be read as a tragedy, nor judged by the rules of dramatic composition; but, if it be examined as a poem, it will be found to possess no slight merit. The tone of feeling which pervades it is enthusiastic and lofty in the highest degree; nor is it deficient in sweetness—the choruses especially, breathing at times the tenderest and most delicate sentiment. Prefixed to the tragedy is the Life of Arnaldo, being an abstract from an apology of the great Reformer, published at Pavia in 1795, and annexed are extracts from various writers on the period of history which he has selected as the subject of his poem. The life contains much matter which has not been brought before the British public, and is recommended, therefore, by its novelty; the extracts at the end have the sole merit of much concentrated information on an obscure portion of history. The object of the author is evidently, by a reference to the former glories of Rome, and by an accumulation of the blighting influence of the Papal Power, to awaken or to keep alive in Italy, the spirit and the love of freedom. His work is essentially political in its aim. It is one of those silent messengers of truth and liberty which, from time to time, are sent forth from the Italian press, and which do their spiriting in secret and in darkness, but not the less surely.

Arnaldo, the pupil, the friend and the defender of Abelard, was born in Brescia, 1105 A.D., and died at Rome, a martyr to his cause, 1155. After having completed his studies under the direction of Abelard,

he entered a monastery in his native town, and conciliated the respect and regard of all, by the severity of his morals and the sweetness of his manners. He lived, perhaps, in the most corrupt period of the Church of Rome. The higher dignitaries, anxious to unite temporal with spiritual power, sacrificed duty to ambition, and left to the lowest of the clergy the performance of the offices of religion. As a natural consequence, the Church suffered in the character of her ministers, and by the introduction of a host of attendant evils. The Prince Bishop found his proportion of the ecclesiastical funds inadequate to a life of luxury and expense. The system of concubinage, which was then openly and shamelessly practised amongst the clergy, did not diminish his difficulties; and every method was resorted to of filling the episcopal coffers. Hence simony—plurality of benefices—alienation of ecclesiastical funds, which occasioned much scandal to the best friends of the Church.

Arnaldo regarded the union of temporal with the spiritual power of the Church as the source of those corruptions, and an occasion soon presented itself for the decided expression of his opinions in his native city. The result to himself was unfortunate. Driven from his country, he wandered through Switzerland, defended his master, Abelard, against a charge of heresy, before the Council of Sens, and after a variety of adventures arrived in Rome, where he suffered—a martyr to the cause he had espoused—in the year 1155, his ashes being thrown into the Tiber, lest he might be worshipped as a saint. The age in which he lived—the illustrious persons with whom he was connected, as friend or enemy—Manfred, Bishop of Brescia, St. Bernard, the Popes Eugene III., Anacleto IV., Adrian IV., and Celestin IV., as well as the Emperor Frederic, all combine to render his name immortal, and to give an indisputable testimony of his talents and extraordinary ability. The opening scene of the drama is the Capitol, and the first act is occupied in bringing us acquainted with the state of parties, and in developing the character of the principal personages. The leading object throughout is to expose the abuses of the Church of Rome, and the earliest opportunity is taken at the very commencement of the tragedy to attack its ministers. I shall give you some hurried and rude translations:

*Giordano.* Assembled  
Is a mysterious band, the Cardinals,  
To clothe with the Papal mantle another wolf,  
Who is called the shepherd.

In the third scene Arnaldo is himself introduced, and his speech to the Romans, on the site of the ancient Capitol, is distinguished by the loftiest poetical enthusiasm. What severity and what dignified beauty mark the following lines:—

*Arnaldo.* Liberty and God.  
A voice from the east,  
A voice from the west,  
A voice from thy deserts,  
A voice from the echoes of the open sepulchres,  
Harlot, accuses thee! Drunk art thou  
With the blood of saints, and thy fornications  
Are with the kings of the earth. Behold her there!  
Clothed she is with purple and gold, and chains  
And gems emburthen her—the snowy  
Garment—delight of her former spouse,  
Who is now in Heaven—she tramples in the dust.  
Of titles is she full, and blasphemous,  
And on her front is written Mystery.

\*\* To deceive the nations,  
Satan has broken his ancient chains;  
And she, the cruel one, sits on the boundless  
Floods of sorrow which through her are shed.  
The seducer of man holds to her  
Shameless lips two goblets—in the one is blood,  
In the other gold; and she, greedy and cruel too,  
Drinks of both—so that the world knows not  
If greater is her thirst for gold or blood.

Who will not, again, adopt the following beautiful aspirations as his own, when he considers the jealousies (but too industriously fostered) which now divide and weaken Italy?—

Ye, as many as between the Alps and Lilybaum breathe  
The sweet air of Italy, be ye brothers,  
And one sole people let liberty make you.  
Oh, Campidoglio! listen to words worthy thy echoes;  
Repeat them to each hill—air which the breast  
Of Brutus breathed—to each ear  
Amongst us bear them. Should Italy rise  
As it were one man, with united will,  
No sword would she require to drive the Austrian  
From that land where, tramples the flowers,  
The iron-shod hoof of his proud couriers.

The scene of the second Act is placed at times in the Vatican—the Capitol—and the Castle of Gio-



dano, a partizan of Arnaldo's. The Pope endeavours to bring over Arnaldo to his views, but failing in the attempt, and a Cardinal being killed in a rupture between the parties, an anathema is pronounced on the entire population. The interview between the Pope and Arnaldo is extremely fine, and such an occasion of attacking the Church of Rome is by no means omitted:—

*Arnaldo.* Ever thou followest  
Old musty precedents, whilst the Gospel  
Of God lies buried under the decrees  
Of Roman pastors. \* \*  
*Adrian.* thou dost deceive thyself. Languishes the terror  
Of the Roman thunder, and reason  
Shakes the bands which thou wouldst have Eternal—  
She will break them.  
Already human thought is so rebellious,  
That thou canst not subdue it—Christ cries to it  
As once he did to the sick man, "Rise and walk."  
It will tread on thee if thou dost not advance—the world  
Has another Truth than that which stands between the  
altars.  
Nor does Heaven will that a temple should conceal them.

Deserted by his friends, who are terrified at the Papal excommunication, and defeated at the Capitol, Arnaldo flies, in the third Act, to the Campagna, and his soliloquies there are amongst the happiest passages of the poem. What dignity and holy confidence in his cause are displayed in the following verses—how fine the description of the Papal pretensions, and how beautiful is the concluding address to Night. We can almost see the deserted wanderer over the broken wilds of the Campagna—his locks streaming to the wind:—

*Arnaldo.* Courage,  
Oh, Christian soul—it becomes thee, ploux one,  
To suffer with tranquillity—lest thou not promised  
Fidelity to the Cross, and, above the world and sense,  
To raise thyself to God? \* \*

With the Immortal word,  
Oh, Son of God, I have not combatted in vain  
Against the tyrant of Time and of Eternity,  
Who usurps thy place on earth, who plants  
His footsteps in the deep abyss, and raises his head amidst  
the clouds.  
Laws, Virtue, Liberty, I have tried,  
Oh Rome, to give thee. \* \*

—The wind sports  
With these blanched locks—I am near the sea—Oh! Night,  
No longer art thou silent—sweetly to the ear  
Arrives the distant murmur of the wave  
O'er the vast desert, and no longer  
Is the darkness a boundary.

In the fourth Act a new character is introduced, in the person of Frederic I. Flushed with conquest, and surrounded by a mighty host, he can ill brook the proud pretensions of the Pope; and the mental struggle which ensues between his pride, his interest, and his superstitious terrors, is well described. The differences which divided Adrian and Frederic, however, are soon arranged, and a compact is formed between them, one article of which is the destruction of Arnaldo. In the fifth Act, Arnaldo is betrayed by the wife of his friend, who is overpowered by her superstitious fears—he is dragged from his retreat—is executed—and his ashes thrown into the Tiber, with the vain desire of blotting out the very memory of him from the earth. I shall close my translations with the following passages, taken from his soliloquy in prison:—

Lo, I have been  
Faithful to the Gospel—strong in this thought  
My mind uprises—and do thou, O Lord, defend  
Thy cause; may it rise and conquer,  
Even with my blood, blind error; and may the  
Ancient lie die at the feet of Eternal Truth.

\* \* Now approaches Death,  
So near that it awakes within me  
Dear and bitter memories, and with my last thoughts  
I turn to my native soil, which  
I was compelled to abandon. Beloved Brescia,  
I pardon thee my exile—thy shepherd  
Alone was guilty of it. \* \*

By Benacus,  
Which is thy heritage, alas! how often have I wandered  
In my youth, and full of God  
My soul, shrinking and pure,  
Was like the waters of thy lake. Ah! forget not,  
Brescia, thy unhappy son—and in time to come,  
May some gentle spirit protect my fame.

Take it altogether, 'Arnaldo da Brescia' is one of the finest poems, certainly the most enthusiastic poem, which has for some time issued from the Italian press; but it is still more worthy of notice for the bold and unsparring manner in which it attacks that double power which now oppresses this lovely land, cramping its energies, and reducing it to a state apparently of moral and political dissolution. Amidst the servitude, the mental nullity or debasement which strike the traveller who glances merely over

the surface, as being the distinguishing character of these people, it is delightful to meet with such a work as the present. It breathes the noblest spirit of liberty—it shows that under the most untoward circumstances the human mind will never forget its rights; and the manner in which its stirring call has been responded to, indicates that underneath that seeming apathy which pervades Italy, there is an under-current of independent feeling, which every now and then gushes forth; and should it hide itself again, and pursue its customary silent course, it is only, let us hope, to gather a strength which shall prove irresistible by the barriers which spiritual or political tyranny may set up.

Paris, 12th of March.

There is an article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 20th of February which deserves some notice. The writer says, "I see that the French Government has reduced the postage on the *Allgemeine Zeitung* [or *Gazette d'Augsbourg*] from 8 to 4 centimes, while the English, which generally surpasses all others in liberality, almost at the same moment, has raised the postage on German papers (except those of Hamburg) from 1d. to 2d. At a time when the demand for cheap and rapid communication of all sorts is become so urgent, it is surprising how little has been done to facilitate the circulation of journals. At a time when a long peace has so enormously increased the intercourse between nations, and when public opinion is so essential an element of the continuance of that peace, it is a matter of public interest that the journals of all countries should circulate as widely and as freely as possible, since each is a means of better mutual acquaintance and greater harmony. The relations of business or amity are so multiplied that the slender extracts which home journals give from foreign papers, no longer satisfy the curiosity of readers. \* \* I have taken some pains to get an accurate statement of facts concerning the line between Augsburg and London. It is so difficult to come at data in the affairs of the post, that I may have fallen into some errors, which it will be easy for others to correct. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* costs in Augsburg 30 francs yearly, in Kehl 42, in Strasburg 62, throughout France 80, in England 155! Indeed, I doubt if anybody can have it for that price in London, since I have reckoned nothing for the news-vender—a necessary agent where, as in England and France, the Post Office does not receive the subscriptions. The journal thus costs, at the end of no very long line of carriage, five times its original value—an enormous grievance to the subscriber, and no advantage to the English post, which thus prevents hundreds of Germans resident in England, as well as English readers, from subscribing. The weight of a number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* is only a fourth part of that of a number of *The Times*." The author suggests that the German States should set on foot negotiations with the English government, for which, he says, no time was ever more favourable, since that government has, of late, manifested the most liberal views on these subjects.

I have no means of testing the writer's facts; but, assuming them to be correct, I must say, that this quasi-prohibition of the German journals is an evil of much greater amount to Germany and to us than appears at the first glance. When I read the passage in which the writer speaks of journals as means of better mutual knowledge, and greater harmony, I—having French and English papers lying before me—was strongly inclined to laugh out. But a little reflection convinced me that, after all, the author is right. A foreign journal which had any hope of a tolerably wide circulation in England, would be a little careful not to insert the absurdly false statements, the ludicrously exaggerated notions, the articles dictated by ignorance or by malice, which, it would see, must have a strong tendency to lessen the value of its testimony as to other countries, and hence its worth altogether. Whether such motives would have any hold on French journalists, we cannot say. Judging from the childish gusts of passion by which they seem to be continually swayed, it seems probable that considerations so reasonable would not have much weight with them. But we are persuaded that with Germans they would. Presumptuous ignorance is not the tone of Germany, nor generally regarded with favour. Conscientious knowledge is held in esteem, and, generally speaking, there is a disposition to a candid

appreciation of things. I am convinced that the little spitefulness towards England, or the blunders about her, which sometimes deform the pages of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, would gradually disappear if the editors of it knew that these would come under the eyes of any considerable number of instructed English subscribers, whom they could only inspire with disgust at the spite, or contempt for the ignorance. In short, no writer can long continue to regard himself as writing for a public embracing various countries, without almost unconsciously extending his views in proportion, till his mental horizon bears some sort of relation to the material spread of his paper. Now, as nations have nothing really to quarrel about, and if they go to war it will be merely the result of ignorance, prejudice, and antipathy, it seems to me that every conceivable means of combating those three enemies of mankind should be resorted to, and that no ally should be disregarded. Certainly, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* is not an ally to be despised. The direct political news in it is meagre and pale; but what journal contains more varied and interesting information?—glimpses into the obscurest corners of Europe, and states of society the least known; notices of and from the patient and learned travellers and discoverers whom Germany sends forth; biographies; accounts of new works in literature and the arts; discussions of opinions, &c. &c. To those who care for anything but the eternal oburgations of parties, this paper—though nothing like so good as it was—will always be a desideratum. No doubt, if M. Cotta saw the prospect of an increased sale in the "*Ausland*," he would take means to restore his paper to its former renown, and to moderate a little the manufacturing animosity which discolours it—itsself the offspring of an ill-understood patriotism, which enlarged knowledge would correct.

I hope this matter may attract the attention of those who can remedy the evil. The amount of the postage charge seems wholly inexplicable. Another monstrous obstruction to the intellectual intercourse of nations, is the impossibility of sending a pamphlet by the English post. A gentleman here who wanted to send three or four copies of a pamphlet to friends in London, lately expressed his astonishment on finding himself without means of doing so—that "what was easy," as he said, "with regard to Vienna, Berlin, or even Petersburg, was impossible as to London." He asked whose fault it was—a question which I should be happy to hear answered.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE annual general meeting of the Literary Fund Society was held on Wednesday, Mr. B. B. Cabell, V.P. in the chair. The reports read to the meeting showed that the public are beginning to appreciate the value of the Institution, and also that the Committee have responded liberally to the claims made upon them for assistance. During the past year the sum of 1,145l. has been applied to the relief of distressed authors in various departments of literature and science, and the total sum actually applied to these benevolent purposes, from the foundation of the charity in 1788, now amounts to 30,228l. Of the sum voted during the last year there were six grants of 50l. each, four of 40l., one of 35l., six of 30l., two of 25l., fourteen of 20l., four of 15l. and eight of 10l. Since the last meeting the Duke of Sutherland had presided at the anniversary dinner, and the Marquis of Northampton had consented to occupy the chair at the ensuing anniversary on the 8th of May. The attendance of members of the committee had been so regular during the past year, that no seats had been vacated by non-attendance, so that there were no vacancies to be supplied. The Marquis of Lansdowne was re-elected President, and the Vice-Presidents, Council, Committee, and other officers were also re-elected.

At a general meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution on Thursday, the 14th., Mr. Cosmo Orme in the chair, it was stated that the society possesses nearly 13,000l. of funded property, with a prospect of increase. A resolution was passed, enabling the board of directors to grant temporary or permanent assistance to members and their widows, under certain regulations, and a sum not exceeding six pounds for funeral expenses.

The papers of the week announce the death, on the 9th instant, of Sir Henry Hallford, President of



the College of Physicians in the 78th year of his age. Sir Henry Halford was the son of Dr. Vaughan, a physician, of high reputation, at Leicester, and was one of a family of brothers, many of whom (including the late Sir J. Vaughan, warden of Merton and Dean of Chester, and Sir C. R. Vaughan, formerly our Minister in the United States, who survives him) have earned distinction for themselves. His own name of Vaughan was changed to that of Halford in compliance with the will of his maternal great-uncle, the late Sir C. Halford, of Wistow, in Leicestershire, whose estates he inherited; and the title was added by George the Third, by whom he was created a baronet. As a physician, Sir Henry Halford enjoyed a long lease of lucrative popularity. He was President of the College of Physicians for nearly a quarter of a century, having been first elected in 1820, and re-elected every succeeding year, until his death. He was physician to four successive sovereigns, three of whom he attended in their last illnesses; and has been in communication, professionally and otherwise, with most of the high dignitaries of his time. He was a member of the Royal Society, and of several other literary and scientific bodies, and a Knight Grand Cross of Hanover.

Letters from Milan, of the 1st inst., mention the death of the Chevalier Luigi Canonica, a distinguished architect, at the age of 82. By his will he has bequeathed 174,000*l.* (about 7,000*l.*) to the primary schools of Lombardy, and 87,000*l.* (about 3,700*l.*) to the Academy of Fine Arts of Milan, the interest of which is to be devoted annually to the education and support of some deserving young painter, sculptor, or architect.

Mr. Gladstone has, we observe, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the present law of International Copyright. Of the nature of the proposed measure we know no more than may be collected from the following brief report of his speech. "The present law," he said, "which was framed in 1838, related only to a portion of the articles which were the subjects of copyright, and since the late Act very material alterations of the law had taken place, in consequence of which Her Majesty was not at present in a situation to conclude conventions with respect to copyrights with foreign powers. He might state, that there was a prospect of such conventions being concluded with Prussia and the Zollverein; and he asked for leave to bring in a bill to enable Her Majesty to extend to foreigners, with certain restrictions, all the privileges of British subjects with regard to copyrights."

In connexion with this subject we may mention that our amended Law of Copyright has been under consideration in the Canadian Legislature, and that a Committee of the House has decided—"1st, That the importation of English literature direct from Great Britain has not at all increased under the operation of the English Copyright Act. 2nd, That the free admission into this Province of American reprints of English works of art and literature could not lessen the profits of English authors and publishers; because, although the reading population of the Province is great in number, yet the circumstances of the population generally are so limited in their means, that they are unable to enjoy English literature at English prices; that owing to that inability to pay for such works of art and literature, there has never been a demand for those works, and consequently no supply. 3rd, That the exclusion of American reprints of English literature, if possible, would have a most pernicious tendency on the minds of the rising population, in morals, politics, and religion; that American reprints of English works are openly sold and are on the tables or in the houses of persons of all classes in the Province; that a law so repugnant to public feeling cannot and will not be enforced; that were that exclusion possible, the colonists would be confined to American literary, religious, and political works, the effect of which could not be expected to strengthen their attachment to British institutions, but, on the contrary, is well calculated to warp the minds of the rising generation to a decided preference for the institutions of the neighbouring States, and a hatred, deep-rooted and lasting, of all we have been taught to venerate, whether British, constitutional, or monarchical, or to cling to in our connexion with the Parent State." The Committee regret that the close of the session must, for the present, terminate their labours; but they

recommend that the inquiry, as one of paramount importance, be continued at the next session, and that in the meantime a copy of their Report be submitted to His Excellency the Governor General, "that His Excellency may take such steps as he may deem necessary to remove an evil of lasting importance to the internal happiness of this Province, and the connexion with the Mother Country." There is some truth, some sophistry, and many misleading inferences in these resolutions, on which, however, we have not time to comment. Of course, there never was a demand for English books when the Canadians could have the American reprints at a fourth of the price; but we hope that ere long some Colonial bookseller will commence a system of honest republication, with the sanction of the English publishers, and thus secure to the colonies copyright editions at a moderate price. As to "the sop" about attachment to British institutions, &c., why, it is notorious that the pirates, both in England and America, have not unfrequently mutilated, and even re-written original works, that they might adapt them to the tastes of their several readers; so that our Canadian friends, under the old system, might be cheated out of their high principles under false pretences, and on the assumed authority of great names.

The Earl De Grey has presented to the Royal Dublin Society the copy of Mac Dowall's statue of 'The Girl reading,' which His Excellency drew at the last distribution of prizes of the Royal Irish Art-Union.

The Mint is engaged in striking off silver medals for presentation to the survivors of those who were present at the Siege of Jellalabad.

The Stockholm papers speak of two Amatory Songs written by the great King Gustavus Adolphus, in 1606, which have been recently discovered in that capital. This is a somewhat unexpected character for the Lion of the North—the great Protestant champion—to figure in.

Letters, and his journal, have been received from Dr. Wolff, down to the 19th of January, on which day he was to leave Tabriz for Teheran. The following is the only passage that relates to the Bokhara captives. "This afternoon a Persian merchant, trading to Bokhara, called at the British Consulate; he was at Bokhara twelve months ago, and saw Samet Khan, in whose house Colonel Stoddart formerly lodged. Mr. Bonham and myself examined him, and all that he knew was, that both are in prison. He was told by Samet Khan, that when once a person is imprisoned in the Ark (Castle) one does not know whether they are dead or alive."

Referring to our notice, a week or two ago, of the institution and objects of the "British Archaeological Association," we may mention a paper which has just been laid before Parliament, by Sir Robert Peel—the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the facts relating to the Ordnance Memoir of Ireland—which suggests valuable hints for the proceedings of such a body, and offers an excellent foundation whereon to build a similar institution in this country. Our readers know, from frequent notices in our columns, since the establishment, in 1837, of the *Comité des Arts et Monumens* in France, how much has been done, and how wisely, for the restoration of history, and the preservation of its records. To the labours of the Irish Commission we have often alluded, and particularly in our notice of Colonel Colby's Survey of the County of Londonderry, (*Athen.* No. 410).

Letters are now in town announcing, beyond doubt, the engagement of Dr. Mendelssohn to conduct six of the Philharmonic Concerts. This will, doubtless, operate most favourably on the subscription list.

The situation of Organist and Music Master at Christ's Hospital being vacant, there are no less, it is said, than fifty candidates! Amongst them, we doubt not, are many "good men and true," and we earnestly hope that the Governors will exercise a sound discretion in the election. The office hitherto has been, comparatively, a sinecure; but in so large an educational establishment, it might be made most important and useful. Let them select some one who is not too old to learn, or to have benefited by the progress made of late years in this country, both in the Art and the art of instruction—nor too young to be without authority or influence—who is neither a mere theorist, nor a mere executant

—some one, too, who can talk as well as both play and theorize. Let them require from him that he shall not merely give general instructions in psalmody, but especially instruct a selected class in the art, and, if they wish it, as artists; let it be among his duties that he shall, every season, get up half a dozen lectures or concerts in the great Hall of the Hospital—thus cultivating the taste of all, and uniting instruction with amusement. As a specimen of what we mean, we would refer to the lectures given last year at Crosby Hall by Mr. Lincoln (*Athen.* No. 835), full of sound instruction, and on the greatest works of the greatest masters; but made pleasant as well as profitable by well-selected vocal and instrumental illustrations.

#### BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALE MALL.

The Gallery for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.—Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 1*l.* WILLIAM HARRARD, Keeper.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The various ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS in Ancient and Modern Use are familiarly explained by Dr. RYAN at Two o'clock Daily. Illustrated by the Lamp of the ASCENDANTS, the FIRST IMPROVEMENT by ARGAND, the BUDE, the DRUMMOND, the BOCCIUS, the PELLETAN, the CAMPHIRE LIGHTS, NEW FRENCH LAMPS, BEALE'S LAMP, &c. &c. The First Lecture, by Professor Bachoffner, Ph. D. M.A. is at a Quarter-past Twelve o'clock. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE at Three o'clock and at Eight in the Evening. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER and DIVING BELL. Amongst the recent Deposits is the HEAD of a MUMMY from THEBES, very remarkable.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—March 11.—R. I. Murchison, Esq. President, in the chair.

T. Baring, Esq., Sir Henry T. Dela Beche, F.R.S., and S. Duckworth, Esq. were elected Fellows, and 100 charts, published by the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty within the last year, were announced, as among the presents, after which the following papers were read, viz.—

1. 'An account of an Excursion into Hadramaut,' by the Baron de Wrede. Following the suggestion of Lieut. Welsted, the Baron assumed the Mohammedan costume, and under the name of Abd-el-Hud, quitted Aden on the 22nd June, last year, for Busum on the coast, where he disembarked, and proceeded by land to Makalla, whence, on the 26th, he struck into the interior under the protection of a Bedouin, and arrived at the celebrated Wadi Doan, after a march of eight days and a half. The country passed over lay among granitic and sandstone mountains, reaching to a height of 4000 to 8000 feet above the sea; from the foot of some of these elevations issued chalybeate springs of a temperature from 100° to 150° Fahr. The temperature in the valleys sometimes rose to 150° and 160°, but was agreeably cool on the top of the plateau. The vegetation was scanty, consisting chiefly of aromatic plants, and a few acacias. The Wadi Doan is minutely described by the Baron; it is narrow and deep, and abounds in date trees; the stream meanders through its bottom, and the habitations, which are numerous, rise in amphitheatres on its sides and terraces. The descent into the Wadi is difficult and dangerous. At the town of Choreibe, the traveller was hospitably received by the Sheikh Abdallah-Ba-Sudan. From hence the Baron went in search of some inscriptions in the neighbourhood, but was not permitted to visit Nakabel-Hajar, being stopped when about six miles from that place, by a band of Bedouins, and forced to return to Wadi Doan. Five days' journey from Wadi Doan is Wadi Hajar, which has different names at different places: it is fertile in dates, and is watered by a continually running stream. The Wadi Doan also changes its name several times. Having visited other Wadis the traveller arrived at Sava in the Wadi Raschid, distant one day's journey from the desert of El-Ahkak. In this neighbourhood he was informed were some dangerous quicksands, which had formerly proved fatal to the army of King Saffi, which was there swallowed up. The superstitious dread in which the natives held this place, was such, that the Baron could get no one to accompany him to the spot, and he therefore went alone; the scene is described as melancholy in the extreme. Arrived at the interesting spot, he approached it cautiously, and throwing in a line of thirty fathoms, with a weight of one pound at the end, it sunk instantly with a diminishing velocity, and in five minutes had wholly disappeared. The sand was extremely fine and dry,

and the Baron declares himself unable to explain this phenomenon. Returning to Choreibe, other places in the vicinity were visited. At Grein, in the Wadi Doan, the Baron was seized, ill-treated, and carried, bound and bleeding, before the reigning Sultan; he was declared to be an English spy, and a universal shout was raised for his instant death. He was however rescued from this peril by his guides and protectors, but remained for three days confined with his feet in fetters. Ultimately he was allowed to return to Makalla, after being plundered of everything, except a few notes which he contrived to secrete. He reached Makalla on the 8th Sept., whence he returned in a boat to Aden, after an absence of about 82 days.

2. The second paper was 'An account of the Hume River, in Australia,' by Capt. Sturt, whose exploration enables us to lay down accurately a river whose real direction was before unknown.

3. A paper by Governor Grey, of S. Australia, being a note on the Dialects spoken by the natives along the southern sea-board of New Holland. Beginning from the south-western angle of the island, and proceeding eastward, five different dialects are spoken; the first reaching to long. 124° E., the second thence to 137°, the third extending to Lake Alexandrina, the fourth spoken in a tract lying between 139° and 145° E. long. and reaching southward to about lat. 35° S., and the fifth spoken in the western portion of Australia Felix. These several dialects, from their radical and grammatical resemblance, appear to be all derived from a common stock: they seem to have come from the North.

The last two papers were communicated by the kindness of Lord Stanley. The business being concluded, the Rev. C. Forster addressed the meeting on the subject of the Hemyaritic inscriptions of Southern Arabia, the progress which had been made by others and by himself, in deciphering the same, and their importance in throwing light upon the remote history of a part of the world now so little known, but once the scene of great events.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Feb. 20.—Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., in the chair. H. Warre, Esq. was elected a Fellow.—From Mrs. Wray was a plant of *Lælia superbiens*, having a spike, about 5½ inches long, of pretty purple blossoms, which, although beautiful, were not so well coloured as could have been wished; but it frequently happens that Orchidaceous plants fail to produce their first flowers well, and possibly this may improve. This plant, the honour of first flowering of which belongs to Mrs. Wray, and which has created so much interest, is a native of Guatemala, where it was first discovered by Mr. Skinner—the finest specimens being in ravines, and growing out of the fissures of rocks sheltered from north-west winds. Some of the plants have bulbs 22 inches high, and flower-stems four yards long, having 22 flowers. Mr. Hartweg, who also met with it in abundance in the neighbourhood of Chantla, where it is planted by the Indians in front of their doors, and exists in immense quantities, says that the length of the stem, being four yards, is uncommon, and that the average number of flowers in clusters is from seven to fifteen. A strong plant of this is also in flower in the garden of the Society, growing on a skin, where it succeeds well. According to Mr. Skinner, it thrives best in a temperature from 55° to 65°.—W. Jackson, Esq., of Salcombe, Kingsbridge, Devon, sent specimens of the Seville Orange, Malta Sweet Orange, Shaddock, and Lemons, that had been grown on an east wall, protected only by a glass frame in winter: they were large, well-coloured fruit; a certificate was awarded.—From the garden of the Society were two pretty plants of the double pink *Primula sinensis* that were raised from cuttings struck late in autumn. The soil in which they are growing is mixed with superphosphate of lime, which seems to be more beneficial to plants than any substance of a similar nature yet discovered.—Cuttings were distributed of Werder's Early Heart Cherry, a very fine large black heart-shaped cherry, which ripens much earlier than the May Duke. It was received from the Continent, and, according to Baron Trucksess, was originally obtained from the Royal Prussian Gardens so long back as 1794; yet it is scarcely in cultivation in this country, where it was not much until introduced by the Society.

March 5.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. Col. W. Mason, J. Dixon, G. H. Hooper, J. Dearden

and A. G. Fullerton, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—Mr. Glendinning sent a beautiful plant of *Eriostemon buxifolius*, of which he writes as follows:—"It is one of the prettiest plants we have, and may be forced into flower at any period during the winter months. Its fine dark green foliage, and neat habit, combined with its abundant snow-white, sweet-scented blossoms, render it an object of much interest. It will stand a good deal of forcing without the least injury, and remain in blossom for a considerable period. It is, therefore, a plant not only desirable for summer exhibition, but more especially for decorating the conservatory or drawing-room in winter. Cut sprigs of it are very useful in making bouquets." Mr. Glendinning states that this plant, which is now in good health and covered with bloom, was of small size, growing in a small pot about six months ago, and in bad health; but that one large shift and a higher temperature had brought it to its present healthy and luxuriant state; a Banksian medal was awarded.—C. Monck, Bart., sent specimens of Forbidden Fruit for exhibition. From the same gentleman was also the following communication respecting the destruction of brown scale on orange-trees:—"I ascertained by experiment that an infusion of camomile would serve to clear orange-trees of their most baneful pest, the brown scale. I am confirmed in the opinion; my trees are cleared, and have proportionably recovered their health." The fruit exhibited were in good condition, and were stated to have been gathered from a small tree which had had no more accommodation than was afforded by a shady viney in summer, and the same sunny viney in winter.—From the garden of the Society were cuttings of the blue Perdrigon Plum, sometimes known by the name of Brignole Violet; it is one of the varieties which furnish the Brignole prunes; the fruit is of a purple colour, very rich, and comes into use soon after the greenage. Likewise the Perdrigon Violet Hatif, which in some respects resembles the former, but is quite distinct, ripening much earlier; the flesh is so very rich, that, instead of decaying rapidly when ripe, the fruit will hang and become shrivelled on the tree.

**LINNEAN SOCIETY.**—Feb. 20.—The Bishop of Norwich in the chair. A paper was read on *Asiphoenia*, a new genus of plants belonging to the family Aceraceæ, by W. Griffiths, Esq.—A description of the genus and of the species *A. piperiformis* was read. This plant, besides the structure of its flowers, which are remarkable, presents some peculiarities in its stem. The pith is very large, and the wood is disposed in a wedge-shaped manner, with large medullary rays interposed.—A second paper was read from Mr. Griffiths on *Hydnora*, a genus belonging to the natural order Cytinaceæ. The species examined was the *H. Africana*.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—March 12.—The President in the chair.

The discussion upon the knowledge of the properties of the arch possessed by the ancients, was renewed on the presentation, by Mr. Page, of drawings of two arches standing near some cyclopæan remains at Cape Crio (Cnidus). There was no positive evidence of the date of these arches, but from their being built without mortar, and the massiveness of their construction, it was agreed that they were probably of the same period as the cyclopæan works among which they were situated.

The failure of the Pont de Boverie, at Liege, which sunk so much and cracked on the piers to such an extent, as to necessitate its being taken down, was explained by Mr. Rennie, who presented a drawing of it. Mr. B. Green also exhibited a design for the proposed stone bridge of eight circular arches for connecting Gateshead with Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at a high level. He also exhibited some beautiful specimens of ornamental bricks made by Mr. Barnes, of Newcastle.

The first paper read was an 'Account of the Harbour of Pulteney Town (Wick Caithness, N.B.).' This harbour, was designed by Mr. Telford for the British Fisheries Society in 1803, and the first part of the works was executed between the years 1805 and 1811 by Mr. Burn, at an expense of 16,400l. The success of the herring fishery, and the consequent increase of the shipping frequenting the port, rendered a more extensive harbour essential,

and, in 1823, other plans, which received the approval of Mr. Telford, were carried into effect by Mr. Bremner. The various extensions of the works were given in detail, with the methods employed in their execution, as also the account of the devastation caused by the sudden inroad of the sea upon the unfinished work of the pier, when 100 feet in length of the pier head was swept away in one tide, besides doing much damage to the other parts. The ruined works were secured for the remainder of that year by binding them together with chain cables, and in the succeeding summer the works were completed, and have stood securely ever since. Some observations were made as to the relative action of the waves upon long and short slopes of the sea faces of piers; and the author's experience evidently leads him to prefer a slope of about one to one for works which are exposed to a heavy sea.

The next paper, by Mr. Bremner, was a 'Description of Casks used in Floating large Stones for Building Sea Walls in deep Water.' These casks, which were strongly built of fir staves, hooped externally with iron, and supported inside by radiating bars, like the spokes of a wheel, were used, instead of crane barges, for conveying stones of thirty to forty tons weight, for securing the foot of the sea walls of Banff Harbour, which had failed. Two of these casks, of 445 feet cube each, were used to convey stones of thirty tons weight, by passing the two chain cables, which were wound round them, through the eyes of the Lewises, which were fixed in the stone at low water, at which time the chains being hauled down tight, when the tide flowed, the buoyancy of the casks floated the stones, and they were towed by a boat over the place where the stone was intended to be deposited—the lashing being cut away, the stone fell into its seat. This method was found to succeed in weather that would have destroyed any crane barges; and the works of Banff Harbour were thus secured from further degradation, and were subsequently restored at a comparatively small cost. The drawings and enlarged diagrams gave the details of this method.

A model of Faram's Railway Switch was exhibited, and its self-acting motion, in guiding the carriages into the sidings or on the main lines, as required, was shown by the inventor. These switches were stated to have been used on the Grand Junction Railway for some time.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—March 4.—G. Newport, Esq., President, in the chair.—Donations from the Royal Society of Munich, Brussels, Moscow, &c. were announced; and the President gave notice of two prizes offered for essays on Vesivory Insects and on the genus *Stylops*, by the Rev. F. W. Hope. Some interesting monstrosities, and remarkable varieties of butterflies, moths, and walking-stick insects, were exhibited by Messrs. Stevens, Evans, and Westwood; and a new and beautiful species of American Polyommatus, by Mr. E. Doubleday. Mr. Westwood also exhibited four new species of the restricted genus *Papilia*, from Assam, communicated to him by Major Jenkins; and he read a memoir on the natural history of the genus *Palmon* (*Priomerus*, Wlk.), first noticed by Dalman, imbedded in gum copal, but now ascertained to be parasitic, with egg-cases of the Mantide, or Sooth-sayer insects.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—March 8.—The President, Lord Prudhoe, in the chair.—Mr. Cottam, 'On Mechanics as applied to Agriculture.' After a general review of the past and present state of agriculture, and the great improvements which have taken place within the last few years—after referring to agriculture generally as a science, and to all the subsidiary sciences connected with it—to the labours of Davy, of Liebig, and others—Mr. Cottam observed, that the points of agriculture which bring us in contact with the exact sciences and with natural philosophy, are numerous and important. The method by which we lighten the draught of the plough or carriage, and the means of drainage, by which we convert whole acres of unproductive moss into fertile soil, are alike subject to exact calculation, and alike involve the science of mechanics and engineering. He then adverted to the peculiar difficulties which the agricultural engineer has to contend against, arising from variable circumstances and seasons—to the various



operations of agriculture performed with machinery—to the subsoil plough, and the great benefits which have resulted from its use—to other ploughs, harrows, &c., showing their points of difference and the latest improvements—and after pointing briefly to the importance of all improvements in agriculture, Mr. Cottam concluded with the following calculation:—“The extent of land under wheat in the United Kingdom is,” he observed, “about eight millions of acres, and the average produce about three quarters, or twenty-four bushels, per acre. Now, if this average could be increased only to twenty-seven bushels, this would be equal to three millions of quarters, which, at the present price, say 50s., would amount to 7,500,000*l.*,” and the improved system would equally increase the produce of the land in vegetable crops and food for stock.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- SAT. Asiatic Society, 2, P.M.  
 MON. Statistical Society, 3.  
 — British Architects, 8.  
 — Royal Academy, — Sculpture.  
 TUES. Horticultural Society, 3.  
 — Civil Engineers, 8. — Description of the Townlands of Musselburgh, by J. Hay. — Account of the Landship in Ashley cutting on the Great Western Railway, by J. G. Tomson. — Description of an Hydraulic Traversing Frame at the Bristol Terminal of the Great Western Railway, by A. J. Dodson.  
 WED. Linnean Society, 8.  
 — Geological Society, half-past 8.  
 — Society of Arts, 8. — On Measures. Forrester and Co.'s Improved Double Cylinder Marine Engine, by Mr. Hick. — On Wright's Improved Barometer, and — On Hedge's Improved Water Meter, by Mr. A. Wright. — On the means of rendering Paper Hangings useful as well as ornamental, by the Secretary.  
 THUR. Microscopical Society, 8.  
 — Royal Society, half-past 8.  
 — Royal Academy, — Painting.  
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.  
 FRI. Royal Institution, half-past 8. — Professor Phillips 'On Phenomena in the Mendip Hills, illustrative of the lapse of geological time.'

## FINE ARTS.

ON Saturday last were sold, by Messrs. Christie & Manson, the late Mr. John Roberts's pictures—a neat little collection of not much importance. It was just the cabinet which a warm citizen might make up at small expense of either money or taste, to procure himself credit as a connoisseur among his acquaintances—especially when his port had imparted its generous nature to their critical spirit, and a noble air, present or prospective, had demonstrated him so far forth a man of exquisite *gusto*. There is about the same truth in wine that there is in roast beef; and the said truth amounts to this, that the wine-bibber and beef-eater both speak as they feel at the moment—overflowing with kindness (or, it may happen, ill-temper). Verily, fulness of heart often proceedeth from fulness of stomach, and nothing else can explain those effusions of sincere flattery uttered by such *pro tempore* admirers; nothing else creates half the *virtuosi* who form cabinets, and encourages them to sacrifice three per cent. consols for its sake, than the post-prandial praise which, also, comes out of their pocket. Nevertheless, we are obliged to these gentlemen, as their collections pass through the auction-room into successive purchasers' hands, like a kind of picture currency, and thus afford critics a view of the treasures. Amongst those now under notice, there were none to dazzle by their brilliance, or bewitch by their supernatural beauties; but, on the other side, we must admit that all were inoffensive productions, and some even agreeable. The gems were divers adroit imitations of precious originals; though we cannot reckon as such two spiritless little landscapes entitled *Salvators* (which are always, like Milton's chariot-wheels and Mulciber's golden hand-maidens, instinct with spirit), 12½ and 20 guineas; nor two so-called *Vandervelde* sea-pieces, 17½ and 26 guineas; nor yet two ditto *Berghem* cattle-pieces, 12½ and 60 guineas; nor a woodland from the joint hand of *Ruysdael* and *Wouermans*, where neither had a finger, 42 guineas; nor a spurious *Carlo Dolce*, 'The Repose,' 31*l.*; nor the great cake of the collection, a wretched mockery of *Metzu*, 'Cavalier, Lady, and Page,' 47 guineas. Little better did we esteem the two *pastici* by *Teniers*, after Bassano and Paul Veronese, 11½ and 17 guineas, both being excellent only as proofs that imitation does a double injustice—to the original artist and the mimic of a man of genius; for these said *pastici* lose the spirited touch of the Italians in the first place, and of the Batavian in the second; while this self-same *vidua vis digiti* distinguishes all three, and the last not least, when he is

not an imitator. There was, however, a good imitation of *Teniers*, 'Peasants at Cards,' 28 guineas; a very pretty circular one of *Claude*, 15 guineas; and a miserable 'Grand Mountain Scene,' ditto, 20 guineas. Two imitations of *Ostade*, the larger a libel, the smaller no aspersion upon him, brought 76 and 16 guineas; two of *Vandermere*, a bright Sun-set and a Moon-piece, 14 and 25½ guineas—the higher sum, of course, for the bigger but worse picture; a would-be *Wouermans*, 'The Falconers,' 40 guineas, came less near its mark than a might-be *Wynants* and *Wouermans*, 'Landscape with Figures,' 71 guineas. Plausible we concede the *Frank Mieris*, a hideous Dutch Beauty, with her Admirer and Attendant, wrought to the hard smoothness and mellow tint of a whetstone, 38 guineas; yet the attractive little Pasture scene, calling itself an *Adrian Vandervelde*, was a yet more specious pretender, 20 guineas. Of two minikin imitation *Elzheimer*s, both from West's collection, one, 'Tobit and the Angel,' had some merit, 5*l.*; a colossal gallery picture for Queen Mab's palace, being full a span long, had as much as *Velvet Brueghel* himself could bestow on the space, 7*l.* Sundry other imitations went far to establish Lord Monboddo's hypothesis, that men are a kind of superior apes, with more cultivated mimetic powers and propensities than the wilds pecies. A *Hobbema*-like woodland, 22 guineas; a 'Grace before Meat,' in the manner of *Jan Steen*, 27 guineas; and a 'Peasant Boy feeding a Bird,' in somewhat of *Murillo*'s, 26 guineas—pass, and will ever pass, for works of these various masters among the art-smitten, picture-bitten million. We now approach some possible originals: a small landscape, by *Wynants* and *Vandervelde*, whether genuine or not, deserved its price, 23½ guineas; a Mountebank scene, at Rome, by *Lingelback*, who has metamorphosed the Roman peasants into Dutch boors, as Latona did the Carian clouds into frogs, 77 guineas; 'Landscape with Figures,' by *Hackert* and *Lingelback*, 62 guineas; 'Erminia and the Shepherd,' a large specimen, ill-treated by time and not well by the painter, *Zuccarelli*, 27 guineas. Two little *Morlands*, a 'Shipwreck,' 17 guineas, and a 'Welsh Bride,' 14½ guineas, must have been inspired respectively by a foaming tankard of stout and a flagon of *crû*; they exhibit great vigour, although (or because) finished sketches, rather than pictures. One is known as 'The Flash of Lightning,' but both are painted throughout in flashes of the pencil.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—Taking these entertainments with all their recognized faults of conductorship, (which there is no reasonable hope of seeing cured,) they still offer signs of progress worthy of record. Though Sir H. R. Bishop be curiously insensible to time and rhythm—an insensibility in an opera composer little short of a miracle—though he will not lay by the bad habits of patching and adapting, which he learned on the English stage at an epoch when it was in its lowest musical state, he is eager and intelligent in research beyond his predecessors. Wednesday evening's selection comprised a Motett by Hähnel, a Quartet by Wallisser, and a Chorus by Türk, (names which will set the student to rummage the musical dictionaries,) together with a grand operatic *Aria* by Naumann; a 'Cum sancto,' by Graun; and the 'Credo' from Hummel's Mass in B flat. The last movement has a boldness of idea surprising to those who only know the master in his instrumental works, where amplitude, rather than originality, is the most salient characteristic. Richer, without being extravagant or satiating, the orchestral portion could not well be. The Sacred Harmonic Society should give Hummel a turn, in the course of their Mass selections. A more interesting contrast could not be offered than a performance on the same evening of Sebastian Bach's Mass in a minor, and the service from which the movement we have been admiring is an excerpt. The *scena* by Naumann was not worth the clever execution bestowed on it by Madame Caradori Allan. The first movement is a feeble dilution of Mozart's least inspired manner—the one or two *contralto* touches, written, probably, to humour some principal singer, being an awkward and ungraceful imitation of a well-known phrase in the grand *aria* from 'Cosi fan tutti'; while the last *allegro*, with its antiquated *staccato* divisions for the voice, is unmeaning and

difficult enough to justify the defenders of the time present, in their repudiation of the old cuckoo-*brava* style, as neither dramatic nor vocal. The other singers were Miss Rainforth, Miss Hawes, who appears to have gained, during her Parisian visit, a certain portion of the smoothness which was needful, Messrs. Bennett, Phillips, and Signor F. Lablache, I.I.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was conductor for the evening, and the room, for a first night, was well filled. It is not held correct (we have been told) to listen to ancient music till after Easter. The wisdom of the world of Fashion never disappoints us!

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It seems to be the policy of the present management to save in Opera, by which device, also, its expenditure in *ballet* makes a more brilliant show. Yet the latter is not more lavish than in the days of cheaper subscription and fewer stalls, when we had Tagliani and the Elasters together; while, as regards the amount of musical economy, it will present itself in a rather striking form, by the simple statement that we have now Mario for Rubini, Fornasari for Tamburini, Corelli for Ivanoff, and Favanti for Viardot, or for Molteni and Brambilla. We advert to these facts from no ill-will, but because we perceive a resolution to mystify the public, by representing a company filled up with second-rate artists as superior to the assemblages of recent years, even if we do not go back to still elder times, when Sontag, and Malibran, and Donzelli, and Lablache were on the stage together! The decadence might be borne in silence, but for the attempt to trumpet it as progress, made by undivided friends of 'the powers that be.' The 'Adelia' of Donizetti brought back to us Madame Persiani, flourishing her utmost, and with her voice in good order. We also saw and heard the new tenor, Signor Corelli, who, for a correct singer, seems to us as little distinguished in either voice, style, or person, as any artist we recollect. The band is most brilliant, the chorus a little drilled in stage practice, possibly by its recent studies at Drury Lane. The opera is rubbish. The new ballet, 'Esmeralda,' is as successful as splendid scenery and costly and spotless costumes can make it; but the music is very bad, and the story one hardly susceptible of being thus put into action. When its author himself dramatized it for Mlle. Louise Bertin's music, the last act was arranged by him to take place on the summit of *Notre Dame*: the *dram. pers.* being the Priest, Quasimodo, the bells, and certain owls! This scene, of course, was retrenched, as impossible. The tale, as it stands, is hardly less cavalierly treated. The *librettist* is praised by a contemporary for having left out the "offensive minutiae" of the original romance—that is to say, he has omitted *Esmeralda*'s companion, *Djali*, with its gilded horns and hoofs, and Quasimodo's playmates of the belfry; and suppressed Paquette de la Chantefleurie and the little shoe; while he has left us, in all its full and frenzied passion, the scene at Faloirdel's. This, we suppose, is not minutely offensive! Let us pass to pleasanter things—to the exquisite dancing of Carlotta Grisi, who has never yet been seen to such advantage. There is a certain pensiveness in her gaiety (as in certain strains of music) which is individual and captivating. She is less arch and brilliant than Fanny Elssler, but her execution is neat, and her *pas* new in style; while, for general grace and variety, she far outdoes that much over-praised personage, Mlle. Cerito. She is strongly supported by Perrot, who is ruefully quaint, as *Gringoire* should be; and by St. Léon, who flies and bounds up and down the stage, with even greater vigour and flexibility than last year's. The *seconde danseuse* is Adelaide Frasi: whether or not a descendant of the "Mrs. Frasi the singer," who figures in the well-known print of Tunbridge Wells, together with Richardson, Elia Lelia Chudleigh, Dr. Johnson, Colley Cibber, Garrick, &c., the bills do not inform us. She is, however, young, pretty, lavish of personal display, and can walk well on the points of her toes. What would the stalls more? We are glad to see that Herold's 'Zampa' is to be given next week.

At the St. JAMES'S THEATRE, Madame Albert has fulfilled the promise of the manager, by re-appearing in her favourite characters of *La Camargo* and *Georgette*. We shall have more to say of her performances next week.

## MISCELLANEA

*Paris Academy of Sciences.*—March 4.—A paper was read, by M. Ebelmen, on the comparative heat of coke and charcoal fed furnaces. M. Ebelmen states that the great difference in favour of the employment of coke arises from the construction of the furnace, and that in certain cases the use of charcoal is more effective.—M. Banal made a communication on the mode of rendering the earthenware used for stoves less liable to crack. One of the improvements is the addition of soda or potash to the composition.—A paper was received from M. Chatin on the absorption of poisons. From numerous experiments the author concludes, that there is no absorption of such poisons by the vessels of the chyle.—M. Joly laid before the Academy a work on the means of destroying the insects which prey upon lucerne, and cause great injury to the crops of that useful grass. Most agriculturists employ powdered lime, but M. Joly finds an infusion of wormwood to be much more efficacious.—A communication was received from M. Delabarre, on a new mode of rendering equal and regular teeth which cross or press upon each other. Hitherto dentists have been in the habit of employing ligatures of gold, platinum, silk, &c. M. Delabarre employs caoutchouc, which, swelling with the heat of the mouth, presses upon the teeth between which it is applied, and causes them to assume an uniform and regular appearance.

*Hood's Magazine* was rather late in making its appearance this month. Though editors generally may neither have so good, or ill, an apology, nor be able to apologize so pleasantly, we think, that they will all admit the force of the argument put forth by "A Subscriber." They manage these things better in the back-woods. There a Newspaper appears, in whole or in part, as suits the health, convenience, or pleasure of the editor: he gives only half a sheet, and assigns, as a reason, that he had been out shooting or fishing; the paper does not appear for a fortnight, and he states, as a sufficient apology, that he had got married, and been enjoying himself in a trip to Saratoga Springs. In England, neither birth, marriage, sickness, nor seasons, are known to editors: death itself is no apology; you may die, but you must publish. Let our readers listen to what Mr. Hood's correspondent has to say on this subject:—"Sir,—By your no cumming out on the Furst, I conclude you are lade up—being notorous for enjoyin bad helth. Pullmery, of course. Like my poor Robert—for I've had a littly branch in my own fammily—a periodical one like yourself, only every Sunday, instead of once a month; and as such, well knew what it was to write long-winded articles with Weekly lungs. Poor Fellow! As I often said, so much head work, and nothin but Head work, will make a Cherubim of you: and so it did.—Nothing but write—write—write, and read—read—read; and as our Doctor says, it's as bad to study till all is brown, as to drink till all is blew. Mix your cullers. And very good advice it is—when it can be follord, witch is not always the case; for if necessity has no Law, it has a good deal of Literature, and Authors must rite what they must. As poor Robert used to say about sedentary habits, it's very well, says he, to tell me about—like Mr. Wordsworth's single man as grew dubble—sticking to my chair; but if there's no sitting, says he, ther'll be no hatching; and if I do brood too much at my desk it's because there's a brood expected from me once a week. Oh, its very well, says he, to cry Up, up with you; and go and fetch a walk, and take a look at the daises, when you've sold your mind to Miffy Stofflis; and there's a Devil waiting for your last proofs, as he did for Doctor Forster's. I know it's killin me, says he; but if I die of overwork its in the way of my vacation. Poor boy! I did all I could to nurridge him: Mock Turkey soop and strong slops, and Wormy Jelly and Island Moss; but he couldnt eat. And no wonder; for mental labor, as the Doctor said, wares out the stummack as well as the Branes, and so he'd been spinning out his inside like a spider. And a spider he did look at last, sure enough—one of that sort, with long spindle legs, and only a dot of a Boddy in the middle. Another bad thing is settin up all nite as my Sun did, but it's all agin Natur. Not but what sum must, and partikly the writers of Politticks for the Papers; but they ruin the Constitution. And, besides, even Poetry is apt to get prosy

after twelve or one; and some late authors read very sleepy. But as poor Robert said, what is one to do when no day is long enuff for one's work, nor no month either. And to be sure, April, June, November, and September, are all short months, but Febber-very! However, one grate thing is, relaxing—if you can. As the Doctor used to say, what made Jack a dull boy—why being always in the workhouse and never at the playhouse. So get out of your gown and slippers, says he, and put on your Best Things and unbend yourself like a Beau. If you've been at your poetical flights, go and look at the Tems Tunnel; and if you're tired of being Witty, go and spend a hour with the Wax Work. The mind requires a Change as well as the merchants. So take my advice, Sir—a mother's advice—and relax a littel. I know what it is: You want brassing, a change of Hair, and more stummuck. And you ought to ware flannin, and take tonicks. Do you ever drink Basses Pail? It's as good as cammomile Tea. But above all, theres one thing I'd recommend to you: Steal Wine. It's been a savin to sum invalids. Hoping you will excuse this liberty from a Stranger, but a well-meaning one,—I am, Sir,—A Subscriber."

*Covent Garden Theatrical Fund.*—At the anniversary dinner Lord W. Russell presided, in consequence of the indisposition of the Duke of Cambridge. The evening passed off with the usual spirit, and with unusually good singing, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Rainforth, the Misses Pyne, Mr. Harrison, and others contributing to the delight of the evening: the subscriptions exceeded £600.

*City of London School.*—The corporation having devoted the fine of 400*l.* paid some years ago by Mr. Thomas Tegg, bookseller and publisher, to be excused from serving the office of sheriff, towards the establishment of an exhibition to one of the universities, for the benefit of pupils of the above school, Mr. Tegg has manifested his approval of such an appropriation by recently making an addition to the fund of 100*l.*; and in return the committee of the school have agreed that the exhibition shall in future be designated, "The Tegg scholarship, or exhibition." Mr. Tegg has also accompanied his gift with a number of valuable books for the library.—*Post.*

*Steam-boat Ventilation.*—One of the Addiscombe professors, Lieut. Cook, R.N., proposes the following method of ventilating steam-boats. A cylinder, in which a solid piston moves air-tight, has two valves at each end; through one opening inwards, fresh air is admitted into a vacuum, which is, by the next action of the piston, forced through the other valve at the same end, opening outwards into tubes, and by these conveyed to every cabin upon each deck; while the hot or foul air is at the same time, drawn off from these cabins into a vacuum above the piston, through a valve opening inwards, from whence it is finally ejected through the fourth valve, opening outwards into the open air. The effect produced will, of course, depend upon the size of the cylinder, and this upon the size of the vessel. One, two feet in diameter—the piston having a two foot stroke—with tubes and valves sufficiently large, would force in about 100 cubic feet, or above 600 gallons, of fresh air, (drawing off the same quantity of impure air) every minute. Large steam-boats might have two cylinders. The machinery may, in an instant, be disconnected, so as to cease from acting.

*The Caspian Sea.* St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—It is well known that a Russian man-of-war sails every summer round the Caspian sea to protect our fishermen against the attacks of predatory tribes on its coasts. Last summer this service was performed by Lieut. Tarasson, who kept an accurate journal of his observations in that sea, from which it appears that in the northern part of it the sand continues to accumulate, in some places more and some less; on the whole, however, this accumulation of sand is already so great, that a chart of the Caspian, made a few years ago, proves to be now quite incorrect. Some of the many arms by which the Volga discharges itself into the sea are quite dry, in consequence of the quantity of slime and sand by which they are choked up.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. S. S., Blackheath—G+D, Perth.—An Old Subscriber—received.  
We differ altogether from 'a Competitor,' and think that Mr. Webster has behaved with liberality, impartiality, and judgment, and that 'a Competitor' is unreasonable and impatient.

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**IN-DOOR PATIENTS.**—Foreigners, strangers, and others, in sickness or disease, having neither friends nor homes, are admitted into the wards of this Hospital on their own application, so far as the means of the charity will permit.

**OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.**—All sick and diseased persons, having no other means of obtaining relief, may attend at this Hospital any day at one o'clock, when they will receive medical and surgical advice, and medicine free.

In consequence of the number of wretched applicants crowding the gates of this Hospital the Committee feel it their imperative duty to make the most urgent appeal to the public for continued support, to enable them to admit and relieve the distressing cases that hourly present themselves.

Contributions will be kindly received by Messrs. Coutts & Co.; Messrs. Drummonds & Co.; Messrs. Herries & Co.; Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smith; Messrs. Glyn & Co.; Messrs. Jones, Lloyd & Co.; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.; Messrs. Denison & Co.; Messrs. Williams, Messers & Co.; Messrs. Prescott & Co.; Messrs. Ransom & Co.; Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co.; Messrs. Nisbet & Co. Berners-street; and at the Secretary's Office, by the Rev. R. C. P. M. M. Secretary.

Cast-off apparel, male and female, will be gratefully acknowledged.

**LIVES OF MARINERS ASSURED.**  
**ACHILLES BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION**, 46, Moorgate-street.

Loans granted to Policy Holders.

Every description of Life Assurance may be effected, upon a moderate scale of premium, either with or without participation in profits.

Endowments for Children or Widows, and immediate or deferred Annuities, granted upon fair and equitable terms.

Loans may be obtained on personal or other security by individuals Assuring their lives with this Association.

Risks taken on the Lives of Master Mariners and Passengers by sea, either for the whole term of life, or for the voyage.

EDWARD GILBERTSON, Secretary.

Prospectuses, and every other information, may be obtained by applying at the Office, 46, Moorgate-street, City.

**THE WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

At the WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, No. 27, King-street, Covent-garden.

A DECLARATION OF THE PROFITS OF THIS SOCIETY WAS DIVIDED ON THE 15th JANUARY 1852, by which an addition, amounting on the average to 45 PER CENT. on the Premiums received, was made to all Policies entitled to share therein.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 PER CENT. of the total profits, are divided among the Assured at intervals of five years; and all Policies on which two payments have been made, participate in the division.

The Profits respectively allotted may be received by the Assured in present money, by a reduction of the Annual Premium, or by adding to the Policy an equivalent reversionary sum.

All Persons Assured on their own lives for 1,000l. or upwards, have the right (after the death of the Assured) to attend and vote at the General Meetings of the Society.

W. M. BROWNE, Actuary.

**NATIONAL MERCANTILE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, Abchurch-lane, London-bridge. (Established in 1837.)

Chairman—Robert Curry, Esq.

Edward Baker, Esq. Thomas Bax, Esq.  
 Jasper Capper, Esq. Robert Cooper, Esq.

Thomas Dakyne, Esq. Russell Jeffrey, Esq.  
 Giles Redmayne, Esq. William R. Spicer, Esq.

James Spicer, Esq. Joseph Stirling, Jun., Esq.  
 Henry Stirling, Esq. Robert Wilcoxon, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grole & Co.

**ADVANTAGES.**  
 A BONUS of two-thirds of the Profits allotted to the Assured. LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM charged for Assurance without participation in profits.

PREMIUMS payable Annually, Half-yearly, or Quarterly. ASSURANCES of EVERY DESCRIPTION may be effected. Among others, the important one, originated by this Society, of securing a sum to the Assured himself on his attaining any given age, or to his family in the event of his earlier death.

A POCKET DIARY, containing detailed particulars, may be had on application at the Office, or the Society's Agents.

JENKIN JONES, Actuary and Secretary.

**EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**. Established 1823.—Constituted by Act of Parliament. Capital Half a Million sterling.

And 11, King William-street, City, London.

This Company presents to the assured perfect security, and freedom from all liability.

A right of participating in the whole profits of the Company to the extent of four-fifths, which, at last declaration, averaged 50 per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding seven years.

Very moderate rates, without participation, which, on young lives, are equivalent to a present bonus of very considerable amount.

No entrance-money or other charge beyond policy stamp. Assurances effected on equal, or ascending or descending scales, or in any other way that the interests of parties may require.

Prospectus, and every information, to be had on application at the Offices in London or Edinburgh.

G. L. FINLAY, Manager.  
 W. M. DICKSON, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 1st March, 1854.

**METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, No. 3, Princes-street, Bank.

Directors—John Allard, Esq. Thomas Henry Hall, Esq.  
 Richard Low Beck, Esq. Benj. Hawes, Jun. Esq. M.P.

Joseph H. Bradshaw, Esq. John Lawrence, Esq.  
 Edmund Chas. Buxton, Esq. William J. Lecher, Esq.

Sir William Clay, Bart. M.P. John Frazer, Esq.  
 James Dawson, Esq. Joseph Pease, Jun. Esq.

Sir Francis Fox, Esq. Joshua Schofield, Esq. M.P.  
 William Sturtis Fry, Esq. John Taylor, Esq.

Robert Grant, Esq. George Vaughan, Esq.

The Directors hereby give notice to Members whose Premiums fall due on the 31st of April next, that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The premiums are payable yearly, half-yearly or quarterly, on the 31st of January, or the 31st of April, or the 31st of October, either of which several days constitutes the commencement of the year to Members. Persons, therefore, desirous of entering the Society, as MEMBERS, on the 31st of April next, should appear, or lodge their proposals at the Office, on or before that day.

So various are the plans now before the public for effecting Assurance on Life, that it may seem difficult to make choice between them. As, however, all prudent offices make a considerably higher charge in the annual premium than experience has hitherto shown to be necessary, it is offered in the mode of disposing of the surplus or profit, the following classification may be made:—

1st. Proprietary Offices, where all the surplus from premiums and other profits is divided, exclusively, amongst the SHARE or STOCK-HOLDERS.

2nd. Offices where the same is divided in various proportions between SHARE and STOCK-HOLDERS, and the ASSURED.

3rd. Offices of a strictly mutual character, where the whole of the profit is equitably distributed amongst the ASSURED only.

The METROPOLITAN, which is of the last class, was established in 1835, and although no paid agents for town or country here at any time been employed, nor any expensive system of advertising resorted to, yet its advantages have been so well appreciated by the public, that it has been able to attract a large and increasing number of Members.

In consequence of the prosperous state of the Society's affairs, the Annual Premiums of Members of FIVE years' standing have been reduced FORTY-TWO AND A HALF per cent.

A plan of the Society's tables of rates, may be obtained on application at the Office.

RICHARD HEATHFIELD, Superintendent.  
 Princes-Street, Bank, 13th March, 1854.

**UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE—FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES**—Cornhill and Baker-street, London.

College-green, Dublin; and Esplanade, Hamburg; in 1841.

The Fire Department of this Society embraces all the important benefits of a participation in the profits every seven years, with the perfect security of large invested funds, accumulated during the long period of a century and a quarter, and possessing profits which were granted by an especial Act of Parliament in the reign of King George III. By another table of rates, lately published, a considerable diminution has been found in the premiums usually charged for the same class profits do not attach. The reduction of premium applied also to insurances for one and seven years; and all life premiums can be paid half-yearly or quarterly, most convenient.

Examples of the Bonus in Great Britain.

No. of Policy 420 Sum insured £2,500 With Bonus £2,110

1,103 5,600 6,110  
 1,203 1,100 1,260  
 3,118 1,000 1,140

Fire Insurance effected upon every description of property, including rent. Six years' premium and duty charged for insurance for seven years. Policies should be renewed within 15 days after each quarter-day.

THOMAS LEWIS, Secy.

**PROMOTER LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY**, 9, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London. Established in 1836.

This Society is supported by an ample subscribed capital, and by a considerable accumulated premium fund.

Assurances are effected at a low rate of premium, without profits, or at an increased premium, with participation in the profits of the Office.

A Bonus in ready money, at the rate of 15 per cent. on the premiums received (equivalent to a reversionary bonus of about 30 per cent. in any way laid on all benefit policies on which three annual premiums had been paid in the Decembris previous.

A division of the profits takes place every five years, and the holders of beneficial policies can receive their bonuses in ready money, or have them applied in augmentation of their policies, or in reduction of their future premiums.

Assurers may contract to pay their Premiums either in one sum, in a given number of payments, in annual, half-yearly, or quarterly payments, or on the ascending or descending scale.

Not only in the Army and Navy, but in the mercantile and manufacturing classes, and in all the various branches of commerce, afflicted with chronic and other diseases, and such as are beyond the limits of Europe, are also assured at moderate rates.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained at the Office, 9, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.

MICHAEL SAWARD, Secretary.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**, Prince's Street, London. Incorporated by special Act of Parliament, 19. Vict. cap. 3. Capital 1,000,000.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a property in reversion, which can by no other means be effected. Take, for instance, the case of any person at the age of thirty, who by the payment of 5s. 4d. to the Britannia Life Assurance Company, can become at once possessed of a valuable property, amounting to 1000l., subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of EIGHT SHILLINGS weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of 1000l., which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained at the Office, or will be forwarded (post free) upon application.

MORRIS BARNARD, Director.

Directors attend daily at 2 o'clock, for the dispatch of business.

**AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY**. Capital 300,000l. in 3,000 Shares.

Directors.

Edward Barnard, Esq. F.R.S. Sir Robert Colquhoun, Esq.  
 Robert Brooks, Esq. C. E. Manley, Esq.  
 Henry Buckle, Esq. Richard Onslow, Esq.  
 John Henry Capper, Esq. William Walker, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Maples, Pearce, Stevens & Co. Bankers—The Union Bank of London.

Colonial Bankers—The Bank of Australasia (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1838), 10, Abchurch-lane, London.  
 Physician—P. Fraser, Esq. 62, Guildford-street.

Secretary—Edward Ryley, Esq.

The following are specimens of the low rates of Premium for the Assurance of 1000l.

Age ----- 20 30 40 50 60

Ann. Prem. 1.10 1.31 1.50 0.71 1.25 1.51 1.81 1.61 3.0

TO EMIGRANTS TO THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES who are assured for the whole term of life, the Company offers the permission to proceed to and reside in any of those Colonies without extra premium, extra to pay their premium in their residence in New Zealand a moderate extra premium is charged.

To all Persons the Company offers the advantages of the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital—of permission to retain one-third of the Premium in their own hands (the portion so retained, with interest upon it, being deducted from the Policy when it becomes a Claim)—of Ascending, Descending, and other Scales of Premiums, and of Participation in Profits.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be had at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street, City.

**GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, 14, Waterloo-place, London.

Directors—The Chisholm, Chairman.  
 William Morley, Esq. James John Kinloch, Esq.  
 John Brightman, Esq. Henry Lawson, Esq.  
 Francis Brodigan, Esq. Robert Power, Esq.  
 James William Deacon, Esq. John Dunlop, Esq.  
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And Messrs. C. B. Bule, Esq.—T. C. Simmons, Esq.—G. Thomas, Esq. Physician—John Clendinning, M.D., 17, Wimpole-street.

Solicitor—Walter Pringle, Esq., Goldsmith's Hall.  
 Bankers—Union Bank of London.

**ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.**

The whole of the profits divided AMONG the Holders of Policies on which five Annual Premiums shall have been paid.

Credit allowed for the first five Annual Premiums, on satisfaction being given for the payment of the same at the expiration of five years.

Credit given for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums, on satisfaction being given for the payment of the same at the expiration of five years.

Transfers of Policies effected and registered (without charge) at the Office.

Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or disputed, except with the sanction, in each case, of a General Meeting of the Assured, to be specially convened on the occasion.

Holders of Policies of 1000l. entitled (after payment of five Annual Premiums) to attend at a General Meeting of the Assured, who will have the superintendence and control of the funds and affairs of the Society.

Full particulars are detailed in the Prospectus, which, with every requisite information, may be obtained by application to A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.





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